The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Prussian and French Accounts of the Battle of Weissenburg.

Gen. Douay Killed at the Head of His Division.

Great Excitement in Paris Over the News of the Defeat.

Heavy Firing Reported Yesterday at Various Points on the Frontier.

The Reported Great Battle and Capture of Saar-Louis Contradicted.

Capture of a German Merchantman by a French Man-of-War.

Florence Nightingale on a Sick Bed Caring for the Wounded Soldier.

The Weissenburg Battle—Prussian and French Accounts—Unusual Similarity in the Statements—Gen. Douay Killed—Arrival of French Prisoners at Frankfort.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The following dispatch has been received here from Niederotterbach, a small village on the Otter River, near Weissenberg, dated 6 o'clock Thursday evening: We have won a brilliant but bloody victory. The left wing was the attacking body, and consisted of the Fifth and the Eleventh Prussian Corps, with the Second (Bavarian.) This force carried by an assault, under the eyes of the Prince Royal, the fortress of Weissenburg and the heights between Weissenburg and Geisburg. DOUAY'S division of Marshal MCMAHON'S corps was splendidly defeated, being driven from its camp. Gen. DOUAY himself was killed. Five hundred prisoners were taken. None of them were wounded. Many Turcos were among the captured. The Prussin Gen. KIRCHBACH was slightly wounded. The Royal Grenadiers and the Fiftieth Regiment of the line suffered heavy losses.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The victory of the Prussian Crown Prince in capturing Weissenburg and Geishill was brilliant, but bloody. The French were repulsed and dispersed, leaving behind them their General, DOUAY, killed, and 500 prisoners, including many Turcos. The Prussians captured one cannon. The Prussian commander, KIRCHBACH, was slightly wounded.

THE FRENCH STATEMENT.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—At 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, three regiments of Gen. DOUAY'S division and a brigade of light cavalry were attacked at Weissenburg by very considerable forces of the enemy, which had been massed in the woods skirting the Lauter River. Our troops resisted for several hours the attacks of the enemy, and then retired to the summit of the Pigeonnier, an eminence which commands the line of railroad to Bitsche. Gen. DOUAY was killed. One piece of artillery, the horses having been killed and the carriage broken, fell into the hands of the Prussians. Marshal MCMAHON is concentrating the forces under his command at this point.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5—Noon.—A train has just arrived here bringing 500 French prisoners from Weissenburg. They will be sent to Northern Prussia. The total number of prisoners taken by the Prussians in the fight was 800, including eighteen officers.

Cause of the Attack on Weissenburg—The Plan of Prussia—McMahon Concentrating His Forces—Foreign Physicians Admitted into the French Army.

PARIS, Aug. 5—Evening.—The *Journal du Soir* has reason to believe that the Prussian plan of attack is to concentrate at Mayence, Coblentz, Darmstadt and Mannheim, and march at once into France, through Landau. This, the *Journal* thinks, explains the assault on Weissenburg. *Le Pays* prints the following official dispatch, dated today:

"Marshal MCMAHON has occupied with his army a strong position near the place of yesterday's conflict. He is in telegraphic communication with all the corps of the army.

"The piece of artillery taken by the enemy yesterday, was an ordinary cannon."

The *Presse* judges from the movements now being made by the enemy's troops, that Belgian territory will be violated by Prussia. The Emperor has authorized English, American and Austrian physicians to enter the military hospital service.

Heavy Fighting Reported Yesterday on the Frontier—Great Excitement in Paris—The Houses of Prussian Money-Changers Surrounded—Reported Alliance Between Austria and Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 5—Evening.—*La Liberté*, in an extra edition issued this evening, says it has received information that heavy fighting has been going on since morning at several points along the frontier.

PARIS, Aug. 5—9 P. M.—The *Moniteur du Soir*, in an extra, reports that a combat took place today at the village of Niederlauterbach, near the junction of the Lauter and the Rhine. No particulars are given.

PARIS, Aug. 5—10 P. M.—Since 6 o'clock, and since the adverse reports were received of the Weissenburg affairs, great crowds have collected before the shops of certain money-changers who are suspected of having sent money to Prussia. The people made threatening demonstrations, but the Police protected the shops from harm. Immense assemblages on the Boulevards are singing patriotic songs. No disorders have occurred. By order of the Prefect of Police, all persons now in Paris, who are natives of countries at war with France, are summoned to appear before a Commissary of Police and procure papers or leave the country. The Count DE CHAMBORD has sent 10,000 francs to the patriotic fund. The *Gaulois* asserts that the Austrian Ministerial Director, KLAZEKO, saw the Emperor yesterday at Metz, and announced that Austria and Italy had formed an alliance which was favorable to France. The same paper says the Emperor has requested Deputy JEROME DAVID to remain during the war at head-quarters.

Cavalry Skirmish—The Prussian Head-quarters—The German Army to Invade France—The Recent Naval Engagement a Canard—The Gun Discussion Again.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is said a cavalry skirmish occured near Lauterburg yesterday, in which 25 French defeated 150 Prussians....The Prussian head-quarters are at Treves....The Fifth Corps of the Prussians is mainly composed of Poles....The *Times* this morning, says the plan of the Prussian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. MOLTKE, has been recently changed from a defensive to an offensive one. An advance into France is threatened. It is possible that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES will push forward and attack Nancy....The story which recently originated in France about a naval engagement off Cuxhaven, in which a Prussian war vessel was sunk, is false. There has been no collision at sea between France and Prussia thus far. The French say that the Prussian needle-gun recoils so badly that the marksmen are soon compelled to fire from the shoulder. The French also say the Prussian cavalry carry old horse-pistols, while the French have carbines of long range and admitting of aim.

The French Victory at Saarbruck—Accounts via London—A Railway Station Shelled by the French—A Camp Illuminated.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A correspondent, indorsed by the *Times* as trustworthy and neutral, gives the following interesting details of the battle of Saarbrück: The French made some prisoners, but captured no cannon. They lost forty killed and sixty wounded. The French force in the battle was estimated at 30,000, and the Prussians at only 6,000. The artillery won the fight. There was but little infantry, and no cavalry engaged. It was the Fifty-ninth Regiment, and not the Fiftieth, as before reported, which was engaged in this battle. Three companies of the Fortieth held their ground against the French, until the latter's force had fully developed its strength. The small force of the Prussians then retired. The fight lasted six hours, and, on both sides, 600 men were placed *hors du combat*. Judging from the French account, the *mitrailleurs* have already decided the war.

NIENKIRCH, near Treves, Aug. 5.—The French, on Tuesday, shelled Saarbrück Station. The engines, cars, &c., were saved.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—At the camp at Chalons, last evening, the Garde Mobile had a grand illumination in honor of the capture of Saarbrück. There had been previously some slight insubordination among the Garde, but the favorable news ended that at once.

The Reported Capture of Saar-Louis by the French—The Rumor Contradicted in a Later Dispatch from London.

PARIS, Aug 5—12½ A. M.—It is reported, but unofficially, that the French have taken Saarlouis after a great battle. There is much excitement and the details are anxiously awaited. The French General, BURGINE, made a reconnoitre on the 3d between Saarbrücken and Saar-louis, to observe the movements of the Prussians. They were not found in any force in that neighborhood.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A French corps is said to have moved, last night, on Saar-louis, where a battle was expected. The report that Saar-louis had been taken by the French, after a brilliant engagement, proves unfounded. The report came from Paris, and is contradicted by a later dispatch, which says there has been no fighting as yet at that point.

[Saar-louis is a town of Rhenish Prussia, on the frontier of France, thirty miles south-south-east of Treves. It is on the left bank of the river Saar, and contains a population of 4,380. It was founded by LOUIS XIV., and was strongly fortified by the celebrated VAUBAN. It belonged to France until 1815, and forms an important border fortress. Manufactories of arms are located in the town, and lead and iron mines are in the vicinity. It was also the birthplace of the unfortunate Marshal NEY. It is situated ten miles north-west of Saarbrücken, and is one of the strongest fortresses on the border.]

Capture of a German Merchantman—England to Preserve Belgian Neutrality—Matters in Rome—The Last of the French Troops Leave the City.

BREST, Aug. 5.—The North German three-masted schooner *Laura* was captured by a French man-of-war and brought to this port today.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is understood that England has determined to make the invasion of Belgium a *casus belli*. The King of the Belgians will summon the Powers who have guaranteed her neutrality to her assistance as soon as her territory is invaded, and England will respond. ....The strenuous efforts made by the Court of Rome to bring the influence of the Empress EUGENIE to bear effectively against the withdrawal of the French troops, have failed, and to-day the last detachment leaves Civita Vecchia. The negotiations at Florence for the preservation of the neutrality of the Pontifical territory have been successful. It is reported that England will send two frigates to the Tiber to protect the Pope. Advices from Rome represents that the Jesuits are endeavoring to induce the Pope to remove to Malta. Collisions between the German and French soldiers in the Papal service are of constant occurrence, and the war news is narrowly watched.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—*Le Presse* says the Papal Nuncio has announced to the Corps Diplomatique here, that the French Government is inflexible in its determination to withdraw its troops from Rome.

Interesting Debate in the British Parliament—The Cost of the Crimean War—War Notes in London—Large Donations to the German Fund—Business at Antwerp Prostrait—Florence Nightingale.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—In the House of Commons, today, Sir HARRY VERNEY gave notice that he should question the Government in regard to the military strength of the country and its adequacy for defense. Mr. LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the cost of the Crimean war to England was eighty millions, half of which was raised by taxation. Mr. GLADSTONE, answering a question as to England's treaty obligations to Belgium, admitted that the treaty of 1831 was obsolete; the position of Belgium was regulated by that of 1839. It was impossible to say now what course would be proper for England to take should either of the belligerent powers attempt to divide Belgium. Something, however, might be proposed before the adjournment of the session. Mr. CARDWELL explained what the resources of the country were for the manufacture of ammunition in case of war. Mr. CHILDERS defended the navy from charges of inefficiency made by Mr. LAIRD.

The German Committee of this city have already received subscriptions to the amount of £25,000 for the wounded. French agents are purchasing large quantities of hay in Scotland. An English fleet, including several iron-clads, has sailed for Gibraltar. A dispatch from Antwerp represents that the fatal effect of the war on commerce is fully felt there. Money is extremely scarce, and business is at a standstill. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, from a sick bed, writes a letter giving directions and prescribing rules for army nurses. The German bark *Verom*, from Cork, has put into Silloth to escape French cruisers.

Prosecution of Spanish Journals for Publishing False War Reports—The Neutrality of Denmark Proclaimed—Russia's Attitude—Turkey Sympathizes With France.

MADRID, Aug. 5.—Journals here have been prosecuted for publishing a false dispatch from Paris, announcing the defeat of the French at Saarbrück. The first news of the success was received here through a telegram sent by the Empress EUGENIE to her mother. The Spanish fleet entered the Mediterranean last night. It goes to the Balearic Islands.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The mission of the Duke DE CADORE to Copenhagen, to induce Denmark to form an alliance with France, has failed. Since his arrival there Denmark has declared her neutrality in the pending war. The statement is reiterated that Russia's relations to the belligerent Powers depend on the action of Austria. If the latter Power maintains her position of neutrality, Russia will also remain neutral. The only event which could alter this situation would be a rising of the Poles. The St. Petersburg journals repeat that Russia has no designs on the Danubian Principalities.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—M. MORUDUR, Aid-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, has arrived here. It i asserted that he is on a special mission to the French Government. A dispatch from Constantinople reports that the new French Minister was warmly received by the Sultan, who expresses strong sympathy with France in the war. The Sultan has ordered a supply of Gatling's American Revolving Cannon.

FLORENCE, Aug. 5.—The Senate has sanctioned the proposed armament of the country and adopted a vote of confidence in the Ministry.

The Roman Question—Interview of the Papal Nuncio with Eugenie—Bitter Feeling at the Course of Napoleon.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Papal Nuncio was received, yesterday, by the Empress, but his final representations had no effect. The *Gaulois* says he has written a very bitter letter to the Emperor, expressing doubts of Italy's protection of Rome. A number of Deputies to the Corps Legislatif have protested against the evacuation of Rome; but the will of the Emperor has remained unaltered. Transports left Civita Vecchia today with the last regiment, and all the French troops late in Italy are expected to be on the German frontier by the 10th inst.

Aid for the French Wounded—A Loan Fund.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Municipal Patriotic Committee asks for the opening of a credit of 5,000,000 for the assistance of soldiers' families. There is a general hoarding of silver in France.

Neutrality in the European War—No Action Taken Yet.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The President has not yet fully determined what he will dô about issuing a proclamation of neutrality between France and Prussia. In conversation with persons at Long Branch, he said he thought he would not issue one at present, as there did not seem to be occasion or necessity for it: but in the course of conversation here, today, he indicated that it is not settled just what shall be done in the premises. He has received NAPOLEON'S official declaration of war. A notable sentence in it is that the Emperor avows his purpose not only to protect the honor and dignity of France, but to maintain the political equilibrium of Europe. The President says he thinks the war is likely enough to be a long one, and not without material advantages to our country to set off against its disadvantages. The French Minister hopes he will issue a proclamation of neutrality.

The German Patriotic Association of this District has finally decided that all the money it can raise shall be forwarded to the Consul of the North German Confederation at New-York, who will forward it immediately to the Central Sanitary Commission at Berlin. Collectors have been appointed for each ward.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The President did not officially hear until Wednesday by a telegram from the Department of State that M. BERTHEMY had advised this Government that France had declared war against Prussia. This fact now being known from an official source, the President contemplates issuing a proclamation of neutrality in accordance with the laws now in existence, but this may not be ready for a week or more to come. The duty of our citizens pending the contest will be clearly defined....The French Government having notified the Government of the United States that American citizens traveling in France must be provided with passports, notice is given by the Department of State that passports can be obtained on application to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., Passport Bureau, without the intervention of any so-called "Passport Agent." If any passport agents are appointed by the Department for procuring passports from and after the 1st of October next, the payment of the $5 tax will not be required.

A Fenian Movement in Case England Sides with Prussia—Arrival of a Special Agent in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 5.—A report prevails here, circulated by one section of the Fenian organization, that a secret agent from the Irish Republican Directory in Ireland arrived yesterday morning in this city, and is busy endeavoring to heal the differences that have heretofore existed between the Fenian factions here. It seems to be understood that if England takes sides with Prussia, that France has engaged to send arms and munitions of war to Ireland, in addition to an invading force of 50,000 men. The agent has no confidence in the professional patriots of New-York, who have been organizing raids on Canada, which he believes cannot effect the condition of Ireland. He says that several British spies have come over to America to make their head-quarters in New-York during the France-Prussian war. The agent accounts for the failure of the Fenian movement in Ireland through the folly or treachery of an American envoy, who lost certain documents in Ireland in 1865, which exposed the Fenian plans to the British Government. He urges local organizations everywhere and is opposed to all attempts to form an Irish-American national movement, which he believes would be controlled by old well-known party hacks.

Feeling in Mexico on the War.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 30, Via HAVANA, Aug. 5.

Public opinion throughout Mexico is undoubtedly favorable to Prussia.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—NICHOLAS HEADING died this morning, from injuries received three weeks ago by being thrown from a carriage. He had served one term as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. On his retirement from the Bench he went into a lucrative practice as one of the leading members of the city Bar. The deceased will be buried at Lexington, Ky., his native place.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Last night EDWARD STEVER, while insane, attempted to throw his wife out of a window of a house on North Front-street. He was prevented from accomplishing the design by the interference of the Police. STEVER was sent to the insane department of the Almshouse....A. M. HIGGINS, of St. George's, Del., was drowned while bathing at Cape May, this morning. His death is attributed to heart disease.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—ALEXANDER TROUP addressed a large meeting of laboring men here to-night. In his address he stated that arrangements had been perfected to call a State Convention of the Labor Reform Party, to meet at Syracuse, the time not yet fixed, but probably the middle of September, to nominate an entire State ticket, independent of either political party.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—The woolen exposition closed today. The goods will be packed up to-morrow. There were but few visitors today.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—GRANVILLE MEARS, formerly a highly respected citizen, hung himself, yesterday, at a lunatic asylum, where he has been an inmate for some months.

The Peach Crop.

The Philadelphia *Enquirer*, of the 5th inst., says: "As nearly every family feels an interest in having an ample supply of peaches for preserving, &c., it is gratifying to know that the prospects of the peach-growing counties are that there will be an abundant supply of the luscious and healthy fruit. The Delaware Railroad alone is the source of an immense supply, and while the total number of baskets carried may not be in excess, or even equal to last year, the other railroads will more than make up the deficiency. There is certainly no fruit which comes to our markets which housewives receive with greater welcome, as it can be used in such a variety of ways, and as a general thing ever acceptable to both adults and children. In a short time an abundance of good, ripe fruit may be purchased at reasonable prices."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Parliament—British Recruiting—The Property of the Late Charles Dickens—Another Panic in Liverpool—Canadian Emigration.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—After the war debate was concluded in the House of Commons to-night, the Ecclesiastical Titles bill was reported to the House. Indian topics then engrossed the attention of the House until adjournment. Nothing of importance was said or done in the House of Lords today....Great efforts are made to obtain recruits in England for the army, but they meet with no success....It is said the British Government will soon take measures for organizing an Irish militia force....CHARLES DICKENS, Jr., has bought in property of his late father, which was put up at auction....The ship *Erlking*, which came via the Suez Canal, is the first arrival from China with a cargo of Spring teas. Another panic deprpssed the Liverpool markets yesterday, and its disastrous effects have been felt all day today, but no failures are reported, except those of two small jobbers in consols. Many emigrants left yesterday for Canada.

Terrible Earthquake in Greece—Whole Villages Destroyed—The Frigate Franklin Relieved from Qarantine.

ATHENS, Aug. 3, via LONDON.—A terrible earthquake has visited the shores of the Gulf of Corinth. The towns of Amphirsa and Galazida and several villages were destroyed. Many persons were killed and wounded, and the inhabitants are in a state of great destitution.

FLUSHING, Aug. 5.—The United States frigate *Franklin* has been relieved from quarantine, nearly all her crew having recovered from the small-pox.

Regatta of the Royal Yacth Squadron—The Winner of the Queen's Cup—A Protest Entered.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—In the Regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron, yesterday, the race for the Queen's Cup was won by Capt. HUGHES' cutter *Vanguard*, sixty tons, by time allowance. Her victory, however, is contested by Count BATTHYANY'S schooner *Flying Cloud*, seventy-five tons, on the ground of unfair sailing.

THE WEST INDIES.

Cuba—Cholera Increasing—The Steamer Lillian.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The cholera, which broke out here recently, has considerably increased. There have been as many as thirty deaths a day ....The steamer *Lillian* has been purchased at Nassau, and has arrived at Nuevitas.

Reported War Between San Domingo and Hayti—A Haytian Loan.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Advices have been received from San Domingo that war between the Governments of San Domingo and Hayti is imminent. President SAGET, of Hayti, aids Ex-President CABRAL, of San Domingo, and BAEZ aids the followers of the late President SALNAVE. The Salnavists had attacked the northern frontier. A loan of two millions of dollars has been projected by Hayti, to be redeemed in currency.

Porto Rico—New Maritime Regulations—Amnesty for Political Offenders.

ST. JUAN, Aug. 1, via HAVANA, Aug. 5.—According to the new law in operation in the Island of Porto Rico, all vessels arriving here with cargoes are required to pay $1 for each ton brought, and vessels arriving in ballast to take sugar are required to pay $30....Gen. BALDRICH has remitted the sentences of banishment on many natives who were compromised in the Cuban rebellion.

SAN DOMINGO.

Peace Prevailing Throughout the Republic—Possible Consequence of the Removal of American Protection.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary ROBESON has received a letter from Commander J. F. GREEN, commanding the flag-ship *Congress*, dated San Domingo City, July 21, in which he says: No change has taken place in the political condition of the Dominican Republic since forwarding my last communication on the subject. In an interview with President BAEZ today, he said the Republic was in a peaceful condition, and that he did not anticipate any interruption to the present state of affairs so long as our Government should manifest a desire for annexation of the Republic to the United States. I learn from other sources thar the rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate has caused considerable disappointment to the people of San Domingo City, and that some persons, including both those who favor the treaty and those hostile to the annexation, are disposed to attribute it to mismanagement and bad faith on the part of the Dominican Government in the negotiation of the treaty. I am inclined to the opinion that a withdrawal of the protection of the United States, and of the prospect of annexation at some future time, would lead to revolution by CABRAL.

Our Protectorate of the Republic—Coal at Samana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The authorities here do not say whether it is literally true that we are to continue our protectorate over San Domingo for another year, but it is certain that our vessels are to give BAEZ the support of their presence for some time to come. We leave coal at Samana, and the commander of the squadron, in writing here, expresses the opinion that the withdrawal of our fleet would lead to a revolution at once.

VENEZUELA.

Election of a Provisional President—The War Still in Progress—A Dutch Man-of-War En Route to Demand Satisfaction for Insults Received.

CARACAS, July 23, via HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The Venezuelan Congress, composed of representatives from sixteen States, has elected GUZMAN BLANCO Provisional President....Four States support the Monagas party, which continues to hold the navy and the fort of Maracaibo, Coro, and Puerto Cabello.....The war still continues, commerce is prostrate, and misery prevails throughout the country.....GUZMAN BLANCO was inaugurated Provisional President at Caracas, on the 22d of July.....It is reported that a Dutch man-of-war has arrived at St. Martin on her way to Venezuela to demand satisfaction for the insult to the Dutch flag.

THE RED RIVER.

Amicable Adjustment of all Difficulties—The Expedition to Enforce Order—Proclamations of the Commander and of Riel.

TORONTO, Aug. 5.—The latest intelligence from Red River is to the effect that the expeditionary force was at Lake of the Woods; that RIEL was aware of their approach, and that a good understanding is said to exist between RIEL and Col. WOLSEY, the commander of the forces. WOLSEY had issued an address to the people of Red River, saying that his mission is one of peace; that he comes to secure Her Majesty's authority; that the Courts of law will be established, and justice impartially administered; that he represents no party or politics or religion; and that he will give equal protection to the lives and property of all races. RIEL'S proclamation states that all difficulties have been amicably settled. The crop prospects were represented as encouraging. Most of the Red River men were out in pursuit of buffalo, and their families were in a state of uneasiness, occasioned by bands of marauding Indians, who had gathered near the settlement.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—A party of gentlemen who left Fort Gary on the 25th of July arrived at St. Paul today. They report everything quiet. The Canadian expedition under Col. WOLSEY had reached Rainy Lake, about fifty miles from Fort Gary, and had sent forward a proclamation declaring that the designs of the expedition were peaceable, and that the rights of all should be respected. It is believed that perfect accord exists between RIEL and WOLSEY.

AUSTRALIA AND COLONIES.

Late Advices—Webb's New Steam-Ship Line—A Large Gold Nugget—Efforts to Form a Colonial Alliance—Telegraphic Enterprise—Floods in Queensland—The War Ended in New-Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Advices from Sydney, New South Wales, to the 30th of June, have been received....The steam-ship *City of Melbourne* had forty-eight passengers engaged for London....It was not likely that WEBB'S line of steamers would obtain a subsidy from Australia....Prince ALFRED was expected in Sydney on the 1st of August....Great preparations were making for an inter-colonial exhibition....A nugget of gold weighing ninety-three pounds had been found in Victoria....The Governments of four of the colonies were holding a conference in Melbourne, and had agreed to accept a protectorate, unless England objects....A. H. GORDON and H. WALLSTOB, prominent journalists, have committed suicide....A noted "bushranger" (highway robber) named POWERS had been captured....The Adelaide Government had called for proposals for the consideration of 1,200 miles of telegraph lines, overland, to meet the cable which is to connect Sydney with England ....Parliament will meet on the 11th of August....The new Adelaide Ministry has been formed, with Mr. MILNE as Premier....The English troops would be withdrawn from Australia in August....Mr. SPIER, a colliery proprietor, has failed. His debts amount to £30,000.

QUEENSLAND.

Great floods have occurred lately in the northern part of Queensland, involving the loss of much live stock....The cotton crop promises to yield largely.

TASMANIA.

Sir VALENTINE FLEMING has resigned the Chief-Justiceship of Tasmania.

NEW-ZEALAND.

New-Zealand advices to the 6th of July, represent that that Government has declined to enter into the colonial alliance, as there is nothing to be gained by the movement....The gold fields were improving in value....About 250 rebels on the east coast had surrendered. TEKOOTIC'S bands were dispersed, and the war regarded as ended.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Treasure Shipments from San Francisco—A Generous Donation—The Printers' Strike—Cattle Disease in California—Earthquake at Santa Cruz.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The steam-ship *Montana* sailed yesterday for Panama with 200 passengers and $14,000 in treasure. The total shipments of treasure since the 1st of January, including those by the steam-ship *Montana* were $21,475,000, of which $7,461,000 went by rail to New-York....F. L. A. PICHE, of this city, has decided to present to the University of California his private collection of minerals valued at $60,000....Dr. C. W. P. REE, a pioneer and prominent citizen, died yesterday....The Printers' strike in San Francisco, though at first a formidable combination, is now considered a failure.... The Branch Mint in this city coined in July, $120,000, all since the 22d....The Crown Point Mining Company calls for an assessment of $3 per share....It is reported that the cattle in Los Angeles County are suffering from murrain.... There was a shock of earthquake at Santa Cruz today.

THE SOUTH.

Additional Outrages in North Carolina—The Silver Spray Disaster—Disgraceful Scene in Memphis—The Dental Association at Nashville—Sympathy for the Fenian Prisoners in St. Louis—The Louisville Assault Case.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug 5.—M. TURNER, editor of the *Sentinel*, was waylaid on his way to the depot at Hillsboro, Orange County, and arrested by HOLDEN'S militia this morning. Orange County has not been declared in a state of insurrection, and no disturbances have occurred there. Both parties here are utterly denounced for the outrage.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5.—It is stated that Judge BROOKS, of the United States Court, will issue a writ of habeas corpus for the Caswell prisoners.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—Another body, which is supposed to be that of Capt. JOURDAN, of the steamer *Silver Spray*, has been found near the scene of the disaster....A difficulty occurred on Main-street, yesterday, between Gen. W. J. SMITH and Judge JOHN W. SMITH, during which the former, who is a member of Congress from this district, had his left ear bitten off. Both were arrested, and this morning, at the Police Court, fined $5 each.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5.—The American Dental Association closed its session last night, and adjourned to meet at Atlanta, Ga., next August. W. H. MORGAN, of Nashville, was elected President; J. A. SALMON, of Massachusetts, Corresponding Secretary, and W. H. GODDARD, of Louisville, Treasurer. The session, which was very harmonious, lasted three days.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—Quite a large meeting of Irishmen was held here last night, at which a resolution was passed to petition President GRANT on his arrival here to pardon Gen. O'NEIL and the other Fenians now in prison, for violating the Neutrality laws.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 5.—W. A. SANDECK, who shot J. W. BREEN Wednesday night, was examined yesterday and discharged, the evidence showing he acted in self-defense. BREEN is not expected to live.

GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 3.—JEFFERSON DAVIS left on the 2 o'clock train, yesterday, on his way to Europe. The leave-taking of some of the ladies was quite touching. He will arrive in Baltimore at 9 o'clock, today, where he will remain until Friday, when he will start for New-York. Among the recent arrivals here are Commodore MAURY, Gen. GARY, of North Carolina, and Ex-Secretary of War COURAD, of Louisiana.

Execution of a Murderer—Six Thousand Persons Witness the Hanging.

CULPEPPER COURT-HOUSE, Va., Aug. 5.—YORK CAMPBELL (colored) was hanged today, for the murder of an old and infirm man, named POLLUX PATRICK, December 25. The execution took place in an open field, near the town and was witnessed by 6,000 persons. The condemned was accompanied to the scaffold by a mounted guard of 100 men. He confessed his guilt, and said he was prepared to die. The drop fell at 12½, CAMPBELL dying almost instantly.

The Sandwich Islands—Late News—A Divorce Law Passed by the Legislature—Death of an Old Resident—The South Sea Islanders.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—The steamer *Ajax*, from Honolulu, S. I., July 27, arrived today. The *Ajax* connected with the Australian steamer *City of Melbourne*, from Sydney, N. S. W., June 30, with a large number of passengers. .....The Sandwich Islands Legislature have passed a Divorce law....ROBERT BOYD, who had resided in the islands since 1822, died on the 17th. ....The Board of Emigration have sent the South Sea Islanders home again, as they are worthless as laborers....The following vessels had sailed from Honolulu: *Favorite* and *Transit*, for Guana Island; *Guiding Star*, for Hong Kong; *Nymph*, for New-York.

MILITARY REUNION.

The Army and Navy of the Gulf—Second Annual Reunion at Boston—Election of Officers—Other Business Transacted—Speech of Gen. N. P. Banks.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The second annual reunion of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf was held in Music Hall at noon today. Gen. N. P. BANKS presided over the business meeting in the absence of the President, Admiral FARRAGUT, who was kept away by illness. About one hundred members were present, including Gens. BLANCHARD, NEAFIE, FISKE, SHARPE and PECK, and Medical Director PINEO. It was voted to hold the third annual reunion at Saratoga, July 8, next. The subject of collecting historical and biographical material for an accurate history of the Department of the Gulf, was left to a committee of one from each State having troops in the Department, to be appointed by State delegates, the Navy to select three members. The Committee on the subject reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year, which was unanimously adopted:

President—Admiral FARRAGUT.
Vice-Presidents—Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, Rear Admiral T. Bailey, Major-Gen. W. H. Emory, Major-Gen. N. P. Banks, Major Gen. B. F. Butler, Major-Gen. C. Grover, Major-Gen. H. E. Paine, Major-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Major-Gen. Richard Arnold, Major-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Major-Gen. T. W. Sherman, Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone, Brig.-Gen. C. C. Dwight, Major-Gen. W. B. Franklin.
Recording Secretary—Col. G. P. Hawes.
Corresponding Secretary—Capt. C. H. Raymond.
Treasurer—Brig.-Gen. Jacob Sharp.
Executive Committee—Brig.-Gen. George B. Drake, Brig.-Gen. Duncan S. Walker, Major C. S. Sargent, and Major Robert Watts.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, Gen. BANKS delivered an address to a large audience in Music Hall. He spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND ASSOCIATES OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE GULF: It is difficult to interpret the feelings with which we greet each other upon this return of our annual meeting, the more interesting as it commemorates one of the principal victories of the Army and Navy of the South-west. How many memories crowd upon us. How many events we recall which seem now, as we review them, to have been freighted with the destinies of the past as well as of the future! It is scarcely an occasion for speech. Individual communion and calm reflection seem more appropriate to the grand and solemn subjects it presents to us. No tongue can speak to you of that history which you know so well. They are hearth-stone rather than holiday memories. No exposition, no defense, no eulogy can efface the deep impression which the terrible struggle of five years wrought upon us. Standing in the position you have assigned me, I shrink from the attempt to interpret your thoughts, to give utterance to your emotions, or to vindicate the campaigns in which you have been engaged. The occasion seems one of a personal rather than historic character. It is for us to welcome the return of an anniversary so dear to us, so honorable to our country; to thank God for the preservation of the comrades we meet, to recall the virtues of the dead, to contemplate the future which is before us, and to implore for our country the protection of Divine Providence. It is in this sense only that I attempt to serve you." The speaker then referred to the Department of the Gulf, its importance and theatre of operations, and considered that the measures adopted there for the preservation of law and order were afterward adopted by the Government as the basis of reconstruction. He briefly sketched some of the most important military movements in that Department, paid a glowing eulogy to Admiral FARRAGUT, and after naming some of the other officers engaged there in a highly complimentary manner, Gen. BANKS eloquently and feelingly spoke of Generals RAWLINS and THOMAS and Admiral DAHLGREN. He spoke of the disturbed condition of Europe as offering us an opportunity to re-establish our flag upon the seas of the world. He said: "It is not unnatural that efforts should be made to identify Americans with one or the other of the parties to the great contest which blackens the skies of the old world. But Americans owe the parties now engaged in war nothing—neither love nor hate. Our people have no revenges to gratify. Our Constitution, as interpreted by the supreme Judicial tribunal, makes it impossible for us to acquire territory by war, and we therefore can have no just sympathy with despotic Powers who make war for no other purpose. Our duty is now as heretofore, that of neutrality." After defining the position of the different European Powers in this contest, which he styled "a causeless war," he added: "Our interest is not with imperial dynasties, but with the people, and the small progressive States of Europe. Our interests are with Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Hungary, Holland and Belgium. Wherever they lead, our sympathies may safely follow. But until they make their sign, neutrality is our line of duty. I have no word to utter against German unity, nor against Prussia as its leader. I advocate for every nation its natural boundary, and its necessary outlets to the commerce of the world. I protest against the policy which has maintained the Turk in Christian Europe for 300 years for the sole purpose of keeping Russia out of the Black and Mediterranean seas. I would give to Italy its natural capital Rome! The Danubian Principalities justly belong to Austria, because they are necessary to her autonomy. France, for aught I have to say, might extend her boundaries to the Rhine, and to Denmark should be restored Schleswig and Holstein, of which she was robbed by Prussia and Austria. Spain should have a Republic or a Monarchy, with a President or King, chosen from her own people, whichever she pleases. Cuba should have its independence, and the United States a foothold in the Gulf of Mexico. As for England, she has got all and more than belongs to her! But none of these results require the annihilation of the smaller States of Europe by war. War is waged for other purposes. It is to perpetuate and enlarge the personal governments of the present reigning sovereigns. It will cost the people, if continued, from two to four million lives and involve the whole of Europe in the general conflagration. And we are invited, in contravention of our principles, to become partisans to this terrible contest. No! our duty lies not in that direction. Let God reign and His will be done. Our interest is for our own country and the principles it represents. Of all Governments beneath the sun our own is the best. And the next best is still our own. Let our charity for the wounded and suffering be open-handed as the day, and our prayers be heard for the relief of the enslaved and oppressed everywhere. But our judgment should not be led by the partisans of either camp to suffer from the chances of causeless wars. Gen. BANKS concluded his address with the following allusion to the only manner in which the war should affect us: "In one aspect the occasion is fortunate for us. It offers the opportunity for the restoration of American commerce. The saddest thought that casts its shadow upon the mind of an American when in Europe is that the flag of his country is excluded from the seas of the world. Let us pray that out of the trouble of other States may come to us the restoration of commercial power. Not as some have proposed, by allowing other nations to continue the carrying trade under our flag, but by relieving our justly renowned shipbuilders from the prohibition which now rests upon their calling in the shape of enormous taxes, and giving to others the privilege of purchasing from foreign nations such ships as cannot be constructed here. Let us work now for this object, and whatever may be the course of events elsewhere, we shall witness as the work in part of our own hands the complete restoration of the peace, prosperity and power of our beloved country, at home and abroad, on the sea and on the land."

Banquet at the Revere House—Toasts and Speeches.

The banquet at the Revere House was attended by 200 members of the Society, and was in the well-known style of the famous hosts. Gen. BANKS presided, and made a characteristic speech, highly complimentary to the gentlemen present. Gen. DWIGHT, as toast-master, offered "The President," which was responded to by Collector RUSSELL in a strain strongly hopeful of the future prosperity of the Republic despite the writings and sayings of despondent croakers. The pluck, courage and strong will of the President on land and the combative tactics of Admiral FARRAGUT by sea, he claimed, were what saved the Republic in the hour of danger. The President's warning to Congress concerning the commercial marine, which that body did not heed, the speaker said would, had it been acted upon, have benefited the mercantile interests of the country to an untold extent. He alluded in no measured terms of criticism to a recent article in the *North American Review*, written in disparagement of the Government, and especially of its Executive head, by a young scion of venerable American blood.

Gen. A. D. UNDERWOOD, of the Governor's staff, responded for his Excellency. He claimed that if Massachusetts sentiment brought on the late war, they were vindicated in the present sentiment of the Constitution of the United States with its recent amendments. He credited Gen. BANKS with placing Massachusetts in a military condition for an early response to the call of the President in 1861. He reviewed the part taken by Massachusetts in the various battles of the long struggle, giving them credit where it was due, and alluding humorously to the several acts in which they were reluctantly compelled to join. He complimented Gens. BANKS and BUTLER for their government of Louisiana, and accorded to the navy its due praise.

The "City of Boston," was responded to by Mayor SHURTLEFF in his usual happy manner. As an "old fogy," he rejoiced with the Society, and thanked its members for the part they had taken in the preservation of American liberty.

Gen. BANKS answered for "The Armies of the United States." He claimed that the army of the people was the only army that existed in the world; it had settled down to civil pursuits, but he trusted that it would ever be ready at the call of the country.

"The Navy," was responded to by Commodore STEADMAN, in command at Charlestown, who was introduced as a member of the Naval Congressional Committee. His response was hearty in praise of the army as well as the navy. It had suffered no serious defeats considering the immense task that was imposed upon it from 1861 to 1865. From a small beginning it constantly and steadily increased in strength and heroism, from the inauguration of the war to its end. Admiral FARRAGUT'S achievements received a warm and appreciative review, and the navy was enthusiastically cheered by the company.

"The Citizen Soldier" was responded to by Col. HAWES, the Secretary, in an interesting and polished speech.

The compliments and regrets of the Society at his absence were telegraphed to Admiral FARRAGUT.

"The City of New-Orleans" had a representative in Gen. FISKE, who proposed three cheers for Gen. B. F. BUTLER. Letters were read from Gens. BELKNAP, FRANKLIN, EMORY and SHERIDAN, Commodore PENNOCK. The Portland Army and Navy Union, and the Army of the Ohio were represented by soldiers from their ranks. The toast-master was required to speak for "The Ladies." Speeches were also made by Gens. THOMAS, of Vermont, and BARTLETT, of Massachusetts, the latter proposing the memory of Engineer BAILEY. Col. DURGIN, of the Fourth Wisconsin, Gen. BAILEY'S Adjutant; Col. JOHN TRACY, of New York; Dr. SAWYER, of Maine; Capt. NIMS, of the Artillery; Col. Marsh, and others, also spoke. The last named laying great stress on the injustice recently shown to regular army officers.

THE EAST.

Severe Storms in Maine—The Destruction of Property—Fall of a Building in Boston—One Man Killed.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 5.—A succession of terrific thunder-showers passed over this city and vicinity yesterday, doing considerable damage to property, but injuring no person. In the town of Hudson a barn was struck by lightning, and, with its contents, totally destroyed. In Palmyra a house was struck, and badly damaged. Three houses were struck in this city, but were only slightly damaged. In one house a lady was stunned, but soon recovered. For two hours in the evening the lightning was almost incessant. A very large amount of rain fell during the day and evening.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon a large brick and wooden structure, corner of Hanover and Battery streets, fell in, causing the death of a laborer named THOMAS BURKE, and injuring several others slightly. The building was owned by P. KELLY, and was being removed from the proposed line of widening Hanover-street. It fell across the street, knocking out the fronts of the buildings on the opposite side, occupied as a seamen's hotel and two or three stores.

THE FAR WEST.

The Yale Expedition at Cheyenne—A New National Bank in New-Mexico—Mining News—Horse Thieves Hanged in Colorado.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Aug. 5.—The Scientific Expedition from Yale College, with Prof. MARSH, left here today to explore the geology of the country between the forks of the Platte. An escort from the Fifth Cavalry, under Capt. MONTGOMERY, goes with the party.

SANTA FE, Aug. 3.—The season here thus far has been delightful, the thermometer at no time rising over 80°. The wheat and corn crops are very promising....Yesterday articles of incorporation of the First National Bank of Santa Fé were filed in the Secretary's office. The capital of the bank is $300,000....The city is full of Navajoes, on a visit to the Governor....Rich mines were recently discovered north-west of this place, creating considerable excitement.

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 3.—Two horse thieves were hanged by the Vigilants yesterday at Pueblo.

Mexico—A Recent Earthquake Shock—Another Revolution in Progress.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 5, via HAVANA, Aug. 5.—Oscillations of an earthquake were felt at Oaxaca on the 28th of July....The Governor of the State of Campeche, has taken up arms against the Federal Government. Campeche has been declared in a state of siege.

A New Steamer Burned on Lake Champlain—Loss About $90,000—One Man Drowned.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 5.—The new and elegant steamer *L. J. N. Stark*, of the Northern Transportation line, was destroyed by fire on Lake Champlain this morning. She was constructed about a year since at a cost of nearly $100,000, and was placed upon the line as an express freight-boat, carrying no passengers. She took fire from the boiler when opposite Point of Rocks, between Plattsburg and Rouse's Point, and burned to the water's edge, sinking in six feet of water near the light-house. The crew had just time to cut the boats loose and escape in them to the shore. One man, a deck hand, in his eagerness to escape, jumped overboard, and was drowned. The *Stark* was considered to be worth from $80,000 to $90,000, but was only insured for $50,000. A great deal of the stock of the Northern Transportation Line is owned in Troy.

Fire in Providence—Loss $20,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 5.—A fire broke out, this evening, in the workshop of the Japan Smith Company, on Fountain-street, and destroyed a planing-mill, owned by C. S. BRIGGS, occupied by himself and JOHN CARPENTER, and the shops of WM. SWEET, stair-builder, and ISRAEL A. NEWMAN and GEO. F. WILCOX, carpenter. Loss about $50,000.

Personal.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Senator FENTON arrived here this evening, and went to the residence of Congressman MCCARTHY. There was no public demonstration.

Base-Ball—The "White Stockings" Defeated by the "Haymakers."

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The White Stockings were beaten today in a match game with the Haymakers of Troy, the score being, Haymakers 16, White Stockings 11.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—JOHN BABCOCK was arrested this morning, and held to bail by Commissioner HAYNE in $10,000, for removing high-wines without paying the taxes. BABCOCK belongs to Peoria.

EXECUTION OF REAL.

His Crime Expiated on the Gallows at Last.

History of the Murder and of the Trial—Delays and Reprieves—The Prisoner's Final Doom—How He Met His Fate—Scenes and Incidents.

JOHN REAL, the slayer of Policeman JOHN SMEDICK, expiated his crime on the gallows within the walls of the City Prison at 9 o'clock yesterday morning—two years and thirteen days after the killing of his victim. The final but tardy execution of the law, was witnessed by two or three hundred persons, and the hanging was unattended by any of the revolting incidents that too often characterize such spectacles. Within less than five minutes from the time the doomed man was led out of his cell, he was suspended in the air, and died without a struggle.

The circumstances attending the murder of Policeman SMEDICK, and the subsequent conviction of REAL, together with the efforts that have been made to get a reprieve or a commutation of the sentence of death pronounced against the prisoner, are doubtless familiar to most readers, and only need the following brief rehearsal:

HISTORY OF THE MURDER.

About 11 o'clock on the night of the 23d of July, 1868, those persons happening to be near the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street were startled by the report of two pistol shots, fired in rapid succession. A man was seen to come from behind a grocer's coal box after the first shot was fired and immediately discharge another. Both of the bullets struck Officer JOHN SMEDICK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, then on patrol duty and in full uniform. Wounded in the head and breast, near the heart, the Policeman fell and died without a cry or a groan. The assassin, apparently satisfied with the completeness of his work, turned and fled. Officer JAMES MEE, then on duty in the vicinity, heard the pistol-shots and ran toward the spot whence the sound had come. As he did so he saw a man on the opposite side of the street, running swiftly, and he at once turned in pursuit. It was JOHN REAL, who, finding himself closely pressed, turned and fired a pistol almost in the very face of his pursuer, though fortunately the bullet missed its mark. The race continued for some seconds, until REAL took refuge in an alley, and was a second time about to fire at MEE, when the officer rushed in upon him, and by a well-directed blow with his fist, knocked the fugitive down and arrested him. Thus was the murder committed and the assassin arrested.

When asked by MEE what he had been doing to use such desperate measures for escape, REAL replied that he had shot SMEDICK, and intimated in a bold and angry manner that he had killed his victim, and was sorry he had not done it before. When in the station-house, and face to face with the bleeding body of the murdered man, REAL acted in a most defiant manner. Capt. ALLAIRE asked him if he shot SMEDICK, as charged against him. REAL replied that he had, and was sorry he hadn't done it before, as "it served him d—d well right." No compunction was shown by the prisoner at that time, nor on the following day, when Coroner KEENAN held an inquest and remanded him to the Tombs for trial. No word was then uttered by REAL or his friends that SMEDICK had persecuted him beyond endurance, nor did they attempt to deny the statements of the Police and the residents of the ward, that SMEDICK was an excellent officer, prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duty. It would have been a difficult task for them at that time to convince the public to the contrary, in the light of the clear evidence at hand. REAL entered the Tombs prison, and there remained almost forgotten until the opening of the new year. The question was frequently asked by the Press why his trial was delayed, but these utterances were passed by unheeded by the public until the Rogers' murder startled the entire community by its horror and blank mystery. That old man, slain wantonly on his own doorstep, rendered the citizens of New-York restless and uneasy for their own safety. The crime of homicide had been committed in all its various forms and places during the five months following the Smedick murder, and the public suddenly discovered that while the Police were vainly looking for the assassin of Mr. ROGERS, there were several persons in the Tombs awaiting trial on homicidal charges, REAL being the most conspicuous of them all.

THE TRIAL OF REAL.

Up to that time the impression had gained ground—and there is now no disguising the fact—that the influence of those in possession of political power had been successful in delaying REAL's trial; but the pressure of public opinion became so strong that the murderer was, in the month of February, 1869, placed in the dock and tried. The evidence adduced was clear and conclusive, the prisoner had been three times arrested by SMEDICK, first for riotous conduct in the street, and twice for felonious assaults upon his person with a pistol. REAL had each time secured liberty on bail only to repeat his assaults, and as he threatened to do, had finally shot down the faithful officer in the most deliberate manner. It was claimed that the dead man had wilfully persecuted him, but the evidence on that point was excluded on the ground that if true it was irrelevant, and afforded no justification for the murder. The deliberate manner in which REAL shot SMEDICK was clearly stated by eye witnesses, and the jury accordingly convicted him of murder in the first degree. A most significant proof of the bad class of men to which REAL had belonged was given by the character of the crowds who thronged the route of the prisoner from the prison to the Court, and overflowed the Court-room to such an extent and with such a threatening manner, that there were 100 policemen ordered as a guard to preserve decorum and protect the officers of the law. One of the witnesses informed Judge BARNARD as he sat on the Bench that an attempt had been made to intimidate him by threats by outside parties, to kill him if he dared to testify against REAL. The Judge spoke of the fact during the progress of the trial, and in the sternest manner and strongest language warned the ruffianly horde before him that the law of the land would be enforced without fear or favor, and that those lawlessly disposed would find that unflinching and vigorous measures would be used to repel or defeat any attempt to aid the accused by acts of violence and bloodshed. So clear was the case made out against REAL that his trial occupied but a single day, and at the solemn hour of midnight the prisoner was condemned to the scaffold. The skillful strategy of Superintendent JOURDAN, then a Captain of Police, secured the safe removal of REAL from the Court to his cell, the ruffians in the trial chamber being kept close prisoners until a fair start had been given the escort, who drove into Broadway and there took a stage in order to cloak the movement. No one who happened to be in the Court-room at the time will readily forget the howls of impotent rage uttered by the ruffians as they rushed pell-mell from the building after being held in leash by the overpowering influence of law and order. They were defeated, and the rowdy element was taught a lesson by Judge BARNARD and District-Attorney HALL which it has not yet forgotten.

EFFORTS FOR A NEW TRIAL.

No sooner had the prisoner reached his cell than a most persistent and untiring effort was set on foot to secure him another trial. Judge after Judge was appealed to for a stay of proceedings, and it was refused, the time meanwhile rapidly passing away, until at last, on the 2d of April, the Sheriff found himself compelled to erect the scaffold in preparation for the execution on the morrow. REAL was without hope, apparently, and appeared to be prepared to die. On that day, however, with scarcely twelve hours of life before him, REAL found himself respited by a writ of error granted by Judge SUTHERLAND, and he left the condemned cells, while the workmen removed the gallows. Argument after argument followed, until at last the counsel for the defense carried the case to the Court of Appeals, having failed to secure a new trial in the Supreme Court. The last appeal was made after repeated and well continued delays, and the Court of Appeals finally decided, on the 24th of last June, that the original verdict must stand, and ordered the Supreme Court to fix the date of execution. It is claimed by REAL's friends that the Townsend murder by the man REYNOLDS, happening as it did while the Court was deliberating, had an undue influence with the judges, who gave way to the popular clamor against REYNOLDS in deciding against him. That this was a gratuitous insult to the highest Court in the State there can be no question.

NEW EFFORTS FOR COMMUTATION.

REAL, however, found himself a second time sentenced to death, and instead of occupying his time in preparing for eternity, he and his friends renewed their efforts and sought the clemency of the State Executive. A willful and shameful attempt was then made to blacken the name and reputation of the murdered officer, after he had lain in his grave nearly two years. It was stated that he had been a man of intemperate habits and violent temper, quick in his resentments and persistent in his hatred. Every possible circumstance that could be arrayed against SMEDICK was related in the statement of REAL prepared for the Press, and the Governor, while it was made to appear that REAL was a man of inoffensive disposition and good behavior. None of the facts touching upon REAL's conduct at the time of the murder were alluded to, and the appeals were naturally made to favor of the living murderer, as much as possible, while no voice was lifted up in defense of his dead victim. This fact was fully appreciated by Gov. HOFFMAN when considering the appeals made during the past fortnight, and it did not need this new horror of the Nathan murder to fix his judgment against the prisoner. No counter effort was made by the Police to clear the character of their murdered comrade, for the simple reason that they are not permitted to take any part in such controversies. The family were also powerless, and the vigorous effort of the Real party, comprising as it did political feeling with personal hopes and fears, only carried its own defeat when submitted to the Executive, experienced as he is in the criminal history of the City.

The disgraceful statement published yesterday in REAL's name broke down what little sympathy had hitherto been felt for the man, for it contained the insulting charge that he—an Ex-Recorder and an Ex-Mayor of the City of New-York—had willfully refused to reprieve a wretch like REAL because he and his "friends" had opposed his election to the Gubernatorial chair. The mention made of the Scannell case in REAL's statement, and the willful falsehoods uttered against Mr. DONOHUE, are unworthy of notice, except to condemn, and the entire appeal will create a feeling of disgust among those who fear the law, and obey it.

CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER.

Ever since his conviction in February, 1869, REAL seemed to look upon the dark side of his case, though he scarcely heeded the efforts of his spiritual advisers until the date of his execution drew near. While reprieved, and his case under appeal, REAL appeared to enjoy prison life with tranquillity, and he behaved himself exceedingly well, giving the keepers no annoyance or trouble. When the Court of Appeals decided against him, he began to prepare for the worst, and had apparently no hope of escape from the scaffold. As has been already stated, he received the final decision of the Governor without a murmur, and it would appear that his friends were his worst enemies in their ill-advised efforts to cheat the law of its victim. As the day of death drew near, REAL became more and more devout, and followed the teachings of the Catholic religion with all that extatic fervor so noticeable with condemned men. He spent all of Thursday in the society of his family, and bade them a painful adieu after nightfall.

THE EXECUTION.

REAL retired to rest at 10½ o'clock on Thursday night, and after an apparently sound night's sleep, woke at 5½ o'clock on Friday morning. He ate a light breakfast, and at 7 o'clock attended low mass and received the communion in company with THOS. SHERIDAN, now under sentence of death for the murder of his wife. Father DURANQUE officiated at the service, and the only persons present besides the priest and criminals were ten Deputy Sheriffs. After the religious exercises REAL took a last leave of the Deputy Warden, Mr. FINLEY, Mrs. FOSTER and other friends who had ministered to his wants while in prison, and retired to his cell to commune with his father confessor and the Sisters of Charity, who were unremitting in their attentions to him during the last days of his life. At 8 o'clock Sheriff O'BRIEN visited the prisoner's cell, and bade him a last good-by. The Sheriff remained in the Tombs till after the execution, but declined to be a spectator of the scene. About half an hour before the prisoner was led out to the scaffold, the Under Sheriff, JOEL O. STEVENS, accompanied the hangman to REAL's cell, when the prisoner's arms were strongly pinioned to his sides, just above the elbows, and the final preparations were made for the march to the gallows.

PRECAUTIONARY PREPARATIONS.

Owing to rumors of a contemplated attempt to rescue the prisoner, Superintendent JOURDAN had made ample preparations to preserve the peace and secure the enforcement of the law. Three hundred and fifty policemen were stationed in and around the Tombs, guarding every entrance to the building as well as the sidewalks leading thereto in all directions. In addition to these, a reserve force was kept in readiness at the Franklin-street Station-house, near by, and two squads of 100 each were stationed on the roofs of buildings in sight of the Tombs. So far as appearances indicated these precautionary measures were entirely unnecessary, but it is claimed by the Police authorities that, had they not been made, and in such magnitude as to overawe the intended rioters, there would have been a formidable attempt to rescue REAL from the hands of the authorities. So strong was the evidence that such an attempt was on foot that Superintendent JOURDAN was importuned as late as 10 o'clock on Thursday night to notify the proper officers and have a military force in readiness to aid the Police; but the Superintendent was confident of his ability to preserve the peace with the Police force at his command and declined to call outside assistance.

THE GALLOWS.

The gallows, which was erected in the court-yard of the prison on Thursday, was the same as that used at the latest executions in the Tombs. The cross-beam was raised about fifteen feet from the stone flagging, and one of the upright posts supporting it was inclosed in a rough board structure extending from the ground to the top of the gallows, and concealing the pulleys and weights, and at the same time furnishing a place of concealment for the man who was to cut the rope at the given signal. A flooring of boards covered the flagstones at the foot of the gallows, and a large awning was stretched out overhead to protect the criminal and the priests in attendance from the glaring rays of the sun.

THE SPECTATORS.

In addition to seventy-five policemen stationed in front of the gallows, under the charge of Superintendent JOURDAN and Capts. KENNEDY and WELCH, there were ten or twelve Deputy Sheriffs, fifteen or twenty reporters of the Press, and perhaps a hundred spectators, who were present on invitation or from curiosity. Among the latter were two or three Police Justices, and several criminal lawyers.

MARCH TO THE GALLOWS.

At precisely 9 o'clock REAL left the cell where he has been so long confined, for the place of execution. He was supported on either side by his spiritual counselors, Fathers DURANGUE and KEARNEY, preceded by Under-Sheriff STEVENS and Hangman SIMPSON, and followed by a posse of Deputy Sheriffs. In this order the line of march was taken up from the cell to the gallows. As the procession came out of the door of the male prison into the court-yard, every eye was turned to the doomed man, who paid no attention whatever to the large throng of spectators so earnestly gazing at him, but with his eyes directed upon the crucifix, which he held in his hands, and repeating the prayers which were read to him by the priests at his side, he walked with a firm step to the gallows. The black cap had been placed upon his head before leaving the cell, but was drawn back over his forehead so as to expose his whole countenance to view. There was no appearance of trepidation in the face of the prisoner during the march to the gallows, nor was there anything like bravado or recklessness. He acted like a resolute man, conscious of the awful position in which he stood on the very brink of eternity, yet determined to die bravely, and only anxious to devote his few remaining moments to religious devotions. The only sign of unusual excitement on the part of the prisoner was a deep flush on his countenance, in marked contrast to the usual pallor of his face since confinement.

THE FINAL SCENE.

On arriving at the gallows, REAL stepped forward and took the position assigned him under the rope that hung dangling from the cross-beam, his two confessors standing at his left, Under-Sheriff STEVENS a few steps in front, and the Hangman in the rear. REAL and the two priests immediately knelt in prayer, the prisoner still holding the crucifix in his hands, and repeating, in an audible voice, the prayers uttered by Father DURANGUE. They remained in this position perhaps two minutes, during which time the Hangman slipped the noose around REAL's neck. Before leaving his cell, REAL had expressed a desire that the execution should take place as soon as possible after arriving under the gallows, and had declined to avail himself of the usual privilege extended to persons in that position of addressing the spectators. He said that in his published statement "to the public," printed in the morning papers of yesterday, he had fully expressed all he wished to say. As soon, therefore, as the kneeling prisoner rose to his feet with the priests, the Hangman stepped up behind him and adjusted the noose so as to bring the knot directly on the back of the neck, at the same time making the connection with the rope that depended from the cross-beam. Father DURANGUE had meantime taken the crucifix from the hands of REAL, but continued to repeat the prayers and receive the responses of the prisoner. The hangman, after adjusting the noose, stepped back two or three feet to await the conclusion of the prayers before pulling the black cap over the prisoner's face. Under-Sheriff STEVENS, who had not noticed that the cap was not pulled down, gave the signal to the man concealed in the inclosure, who instantly cut the rope. The heavy weight fell with a dull thump, and REAL was jerked high in the air. No one in the audience anticipated so sudden an ending of the scene—most of the spectators expecting that REAL would make some remarks before leaving the world, and all of them supposing, as a matter of course, that the cap would be drawn down over the prisoner's face before the rope was cut. The surprise at the hangman's blunder—for it was nothing less than a blunder—was therefore mingled with something of horror, and a feeling that the unfortunate man had been launched into eternity with unnecessary haste, and certainly sooner, by a few seconds at least, than either he or the spectators had reason to expect. On reflection, however, it was generally deemed an act of mercy to the prisoner, under the circumstances, to cut short the awful suspense under which he must have been laboring, and fortunately his death was so sudden, and, apparently, easy and painless, that the mishap of leaving the face exposed did not result in so shocking a spectacle as it otherwise might. There was very little contortion of the countenance or visible sign of pain, but only an increased redness in the face and a gradual rolling up of the eyeballs, which became almost immediately fixed in their sockets, and the head dropped forward as if life was extinct. There was no heaving of the breast as if attempting to breathe, which is so often witnessed; no jerking of the limbs or bodily struggle of any kind, except a slight lifting of the knees half a minute or so after the suspension. Death appeared to be almost instantaneous, and it was thought that the neck must have been broken by the sudden jerk, but an examination by the physician after the body was taken down showed that this was not the case, but that death must have been caused by strangulation or by a sudden concussion of the brain, which produced entire insensibility from the instant the body was raised from the ground. When the officials discovered the mistake in not pulling the cap over the culprit's face, the body was ordered to be lowered so as to enable them to correct the blunder, but the attempt was only partially successful, and might better not have been tried.

The body was allowed to remain suspended about twenty minutes, when the physicians, having pronounced life extinct, it was taken down, and immediately carried into the office of the female prison, where it was placed in an ice-coffin, clad in the same garb worn on the gallows—black frock-coat, black vest, lavender-colored pants, white linen shirt and nicely-polished gaiters. Two or three female friends visited the prison to look at the corpse, and after the formalities of an inquest by Deputy Coroner SHINE, the body was surrendered to the family of REAL, and taken to the house of his parents, where it will be removed, on Sunday, to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

THE SURROUNDINGS.

A motley crowd of men, women and children, numbering several thousand, congregated in Centre-street, opposite the Tombs, during the execution, and others continued to flock in from the by-streets long after it was over. Most of them were evidently disappointed to find the affair ended so soon, as they did not expect the execution to take place until 11 o'clock. There were no riotous manifestations, however, and very little turbulence or disorder among the crowd. The formidable array of policemen in the vicinity effectually checked any disposition to lawlessness, if any such existed.

The entire arrangements for the execution, both on the part of the Police and the Sheriff, were well devised, and all the details, with the exception of the adjustment of the cap, before alluded to, were carried out in a decent, orderly and becoming manner.

THE NATHAN MYSTERY.

New and Interesting Developments—Strange Story of a Newsboy—Work and Results of Yesterday—Judge Bedford to the Grand Jury.

There was renewed activity, yesterday, at Police Head-quarters in the investigation of the Nathan tragedy. The publication in the TIMES of the offer by the family of the murdered man of additional rewards, brought out some new phases of the case, new, however, only to the public, for they have been familiar to the detectives from the beginning. The reward of $500 for the appearance of the man who on the morning of the murder picked up a piece of paper from the top front step of the Nathan residence, refers to the most interesting and, in one respect, the most important of these developments.

It appears that a newsboy has long been in the habit of folding his papers on wet mornings on the door-step of the Nathan house, which is always dry on account of a broad projection overhead. Friday morning being wet, he went there for that purpose, as usual, and had got only to the bottom of the steps, being yet on the side-walk, when he noticed that the hall-door was partly open. This was about 5 o'clock in the morning, but the boy, supposing the servants were up unusually early and were about to wash the steps and pavement, went to the steps of the next house and folded his papers there. While he was doing so he noticed a man in laboring dress, with a dinner-pail in his hand, suddenly pause as he was passing the Nathan house, and then going up the steps pick up a large piece of white paper from the top step and walk away. The circumstance did not at the moment seem important or singular to the boy, but when the murder was discovered an hour afterward it seemed both singular and important, and he at once sought out the Police and told his story. Search for this unknown laboring man, this minute and undistinguishable atom in the great mass of humanity was at once instituted, and a great deal of the time of several of the most experienced detectives has been consumed ever since the day of the murder in endeavoring to trace him out. It has all been entirely wasted. It is deemed most singular that this man has never voluntarily come forward since the announcement of the murder with whatever information he happened to pick up in the dawn of that tragical morning from the steps of the Nathan mansion. It is supposed that his non-appearance is due either to the fact that what he picked up was a bond or something of value, which he desires to keep, or that he has never yet associated the house where he found it with the one where the murder was committed. It is not probable that in casually picking up a piece of paper, if it seemed to him of no value, he noticed the number of the house, or he may have forgotten the circumstance altogether. The story of the newsboy, if believed, and there is no good reason for doubting it, settles beyond dispute a most important question in the case. There have hitherto been two opinions as to whether the front door was open or shut on the morning of the murder, but there can be but one now. We have now the concurring testimony of young Mr. NATHAN, of Gen. BLAIR and the newsboy, that the door was open, and against it only that of Patrolman MANGAM, who persists in declaring that it was shut. The patrolman has a very strong interest in sticking to his story, for he admits that he passed the door a little before 6 o'clock, when it must, according to all other testimony, have been sufficiently ajar not only to be noticed by the newsboy from the spot where the patrolman stood, but by Gen. BLAIR, from a distant window of the hotel opposite. If the patrolman were to acknowledge a dereliction of duty so gross as the neglect to notice so obvious and important a fact, it would subject him to severe punishment, if not dismissal from his position; and it is not surprising, therefore, that he sturdily insists that he looked at the door at 5¾ o'clock, and saw that it was closed. On the other hand, the newsboy told his story before he or any one knew that the point was in dispute, and at all events had no interest in telling anything but the exact truth. The concurrence of testimony not only establishes the fact that the front door was open from 5 to 6 o'clock, or for at least an entire hour before the discovery of the murder, but throws considerable doubt upon the assertion of the patrolman that he tried both the basement and front doors at 4½ o'clock, and found both fastened. In this case, also, he was making up a case for himself against the imputation of carelessness in the discharge of duty, and it is so improbable that any policeman, under ordinary circumstances, would take the trouble to try both doors of a private residence after daylight in the morning, that the statement is received with many grains of allowance. In his examination by Superintendent JOURDAN on the morning of the murder, MANGAM said that he began, at 6¾ o'clock, at Seventh-avenue and Twenty-second-street, going through Twenty-second-street to Fourth-avenue, up that street to Twenty-third-street, and through the latter to the house of Mr. NATHAN, the doors of which he tried at 4½ o'clock, and as he insisted, also, that he tried every door as he went, he was claiming that he had achieved an impossible feat. Superintendent JOURDAN, at least, thought so, for he told MANGAM at the time that the thing could not be done, but the latter not only persisted that he had done it on that particular morning, but that it was his usual time for going over that portion of his post.

The general effect, then, of this last development has been to remove all doubt on one point of the case, but to increase them on another. It can no longer be denied that the front door was not only unfastened, but partially open at as early as 5 o'clock, and the important fact of whether it was fastened or not at an earlier hour is put in great doubt. In other respects the new offer made by the family gives new facts and affords larger scope for the exertions of the detectives. There was an old-fashioned gold watch, which was in the safe, also taken by the murderer, which not only gives another possible clue to his detection, but establishes the important fact that the safe was rifled, which was before left in doubt. In one respect the fact is of little value, as the watch, although an old possession in the family, had been noticed so little of late years that no particular description of it can be given, and it may pass without discovery from hand to hand.

Superintendent JOURDAN was kept very busy all of yesterday in the investigation of the case. The detectives were constantly taking persons into his private office, where their statements were taken down verbatim by Mr. MELLISH, the Stenographer of the Police Department. In addition to this work there were several important consultations during the day. Mayor HALL, Coroner ROLLINS and Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS called at different times, and had protracted interviews with Superintendent JOURDAN. Mr. COHEN and Hon. E. B. HART also called on behalf of the NATHAN family, to make final arrangements for the issuing of the circular announcing the rewards offered by the family as published in the TIMES yesterday. But there was no tangible result from this activity and labor. So far as the public were informed, no progress whatever was made in solving the problem which thus far has baffled tireless energy and unequaled skill.

After the Grand Jury had finished the business of the term at the Court of General Sessions, Judge BEDFORD addressed them as follows:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I learn this moment that you have completed your labors for the term. Permit me in all sincerity, in behalf of the law-abiding citizens of this City, to thank you, not only for the prompt and rapid manner in which you have fulfilled your duties, but also for the sound discretion which has guided your action, promptly discharging when there was not sufficient evidence to warrant finding an indictment, and as promptly indicting when there was sufficient to have a petit jury pass upon the case. Whenever a Grand Jury have completed their labors they are discharged by the Court.

Today I deem it my duty to make an exception to this general rule. There is going on in this City an investigation, the object of which is to lay the iron hand of the law on the murderer of a respected and honored citizen. Happily for the ends of justice I am satisfied that Superintendent JOURDAN and the District-Attorney and his associates are doing everything in their power to throw light upon the as yet shrouded mystery.

As I have reason to have great hopes that the guilty ones will be brought to justice in a few days, I deem it but prudent and wise not to discharge you, but to ask you all to hold yourselves in readiness so as to answer at once any summons which may be issued for your attendance.

CURRENT NOTES.

The collections of the City Collector of St. Louis during the month past, were $33,035 35.

Washington enjoys the notoriety of a Mutual Admiration Society, composed of the oldest inhabitants of that city.

Springfield, Mass., was left in total darkness a few nights since in consequence of a difference between the Common Council and the Gas Company, growing out of a demand for a reduction in price.

A dry-goods dealer in Michigan recently invented a fire-escape, and, singular enough, like Dr. GUILLOTINE, was himself the first to test its practical utility; but the result was not the same, for it proved his savior.

Monroe, Ind., has a society of colored people called "The Sons and Daughters of the Morning." The name seems somewhat inappropriate, seeing that all the sons and daughters in the Association are as black as midnight.

The reorganization of the Port Royal Railroad Company, Georgia, has been announced. Mr. H. H. BOODY is the new President. He formerly held the position of Treasurer.

A female factory operative of Waterville, Me., died a short time since from the use of jute switches. The autopsy revealed the fact that the skull had been perforated by vermin, and the brain partially eaten away.

An aged pauper, of Troy, N. Y., committed suicide, a few days back, by cutting his throat with a razor. The old fellow lived long enough after committing the act to explain that he had grown tired of being a charge on the county, and a sufferer from the heat.

An inventor of cooling drinks has discovered that a squeeze of lemon is a great improvement to tea, and may be used with whisky, when there happens to be a scarcity of the former. Of the two, he thinks that it is even more adapted for mixing with whisky.

The reporter of a Salt Lake newspaper believes that he has made himself famous by "interviewing" GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN. The dialogue occupies several columns. Mr. TRAIN, as usual, spoke a great deal without saying anything.

A male child is reported to have been recently born at Warren, R. I., with a curly moss of hair three inches in length, covering that part of the head, which, in females, is usually occupied by the chignon. The hair on the remainder of the head is short, thin, and very light in color. The father's hair is red, and the mother's brown.

An attorney of New-Orleans has commenced an action for libel against the defendant in a case recently argued by him, in consequence of words spoken and subsequently printed in the newspapers. He looks for damages in the sum of $50. The very modesty of the demand has attracted a good deal of attention to the case.

Twenty young lawyers of Cincinnati have been summoned to appear before a United States Commissioner, to explain why they had not paid their $10 license fee to the Government. The legal gentlemen of this City who have so often "threatened" to go out West and build up fortunes, may find something to interest them in the foregoing.

The ladies of Iowa are making wonderful strides toward the attainment of woman's rights. The latest movement of importance we find recorded in the newspapers of that State, is headed by a spirited Dubuque girl, who has commenced an action against her mother for oral slander. "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

Three young ladies of Wisconsin, in imitation of their sex in the East, started on a foot-race with a pig last week. The Beloit *Register*, in describing the event, excuses the success of the hog in the following manner: "Owing to the equatorial heatness, the member of the swine persuasion came out a few feet ahead, and thereby managed to save his bacon."

Some of Rev. Mr. CORMITT's flock at Middletown, N. Y., having determined that they should be no longer compelled to listen to his teachings, broke open the church on Sunday last, and passed resolutions to that effect. A new clergyman has been called to fill Mr. CORMITT's pulpit, but the friends of the latter will not permit him to preach. Serious consequences are anticipated.

A trader of Alleghany, Penn., not long since, befriended a man, who gave his name as STEELHEART. After having remained in the house for several days, the ruffian finally proved his ingratitude by attempting to rob and murder his benefactor. In these days of cold-blooded murders, it is not well for persons to place themselves so completely at the mercy of strangers. Moreover, it would be unreasonable to expect thankfulness from a "Steelheart."

A colored groom, at Augusta, Ga., obtained a license last week, and eloped with Miss LAURA PEAK, a beautiful girl of sweet sixteen. They were overtaken at the church by the guardian of Miss LAURA, and the groom put to flight. The would-be bride returned with her "guardian" in no very amiable mood, and it is barely possible, that before the two years of her minority have concluded, he may be sorry enough that he did not permit her to get rid of her "Peak."

A philanthropic gentleman of Poughkeepsie came near losing $3,000 worth of jewelry a few days ago, by placing too much trust in human nature. He threw open the doors of his mansion to an acquaintance, who became so familiar with him that he borrowed $50, and having left the gentleman at Poughkeepsie, drove to his private residence, where he readily gained admission, and while the servant was absent on a message, broke the private drawers open and carried off the jewelry referred to. He was afterward caught and the property returned.

The census-takers in California don't appear to be making much progress. They have been engaged in the work for more than two months, but have not succeeded, so far, in accomplishing more than two-thirds of it. The difficulties surrounding the task is explained in the following dispatch sent to San Francisco from a census-taker: "Mercury 110 degrees in the shade, and no ice. JAMES VANCE was nearly drowned in crossing Pitt River, losing nearly all his papers. In Del Norte County it has been raining hard. JOHN DALY, in San Joaquin, was nearly devoured by savage dogs in an isolated portion of that county."

Sequel to the St. Louis Jewelry Robbery—Confession of a German Girl of Stealing the Property.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 2.

It may be recollected that some time ago we published the particulars of a rather extensive jewelry robbery at the residence of Mr. JOHN L. KOHLEY, No. 719 Chesnut-street. The robbery was discovered on the 5th of July, and the facts were promptly communicated to the Chief of Police, and detectives put to work to solve the mystery and trace the perpetrator. At first suspicion was directed toward an Irish servant girl, but subsequent developments completely demonstrated the innocence of this party, and the clue was taken up in another direction. Suspicion now pointed toward a German girl named KATE NUMERING, who had been employed in the house, but who shortly after the robbery left her situation and went to live with her mother in Belleville. Mrs. KOHLER first suspected this girl from the fact that before she left St. Louis she appeared to be spending more money than her circumstances warranted. After some investigation had been made in this direction, which tended to confirm the suspicions already existing, it was determined to arrest the girl, which was done on Saturday last. It was then determined to search her home at Belleville, and yesterday morning Mrs. KOHLER, accompanied by Officer EGGS, of our detective force, visited Belleville. They procured the assistance of the City Marshal of Belleville and went to Mrs. NUMERING's residence armed with a search warrant. Mrs. NUMERING, who is a highly respectable woman, although much distressed at the suspicion against her daughter, offered no objection, and the search was made. The first familiar object which met Mrs. KOHLER's glance was a brown hand-basket which belonged to her. Further search resulted in the finding of a portion of the stolen property, consisting of jewelry, some ladies' neckties, silver coin pieces and other articles. This result established the girl's guilt, and after her return to this city Mrs. KOHLER visited KATE at the jail. During the interview Mrs. KOHLER produced the basket, and KATE immediately dropped all concealment and amid much agitation made a clean breast of her share in the robbery. She confessed that she had perpetrated it, and said she had hidden some articles of jewelry, a gold watch and chain, and gold and silver coin pieces, in the cellar, and on investigation her statement was found to be true, and the property was recovered. Subsequently she was taken to the house and showed where she had concealed some fine female underclothing and other property. Her place of concealment was curiously chosen; it was the chimney in a front room occupied by Mr. MOORE and Mr. YATES. She also confessed to having exchanged some of the coin, but the sum which she stated she received for it is strangely disproportionate with its value, for somewhere about $60 in silver coin and $200 in gold was missed with the jewelry. Altogether about $20 worth of the stolen property has been recovered, which is about half the value of the full amount missed, but possibly the balance will turn up after awhile. Heretofore KATE has borne a good character for honesty. Before she came to Mr. KOHLER's house, she lived nine months with Mr. CHAS. BRESCH, and is reported to have conducted herself well.

INFALLIBILITY.

The Last Hours of the Council—Futile Efforts of the Opposition to the Dogmatic Definition.

From the Rome Correspondent of the London Times, July 23.

ROME, July 18, 1870.

The great event so anxiously expected by zealous Roman Catholics, is now accomplished. In the midst of thunder, lightning, and rain, PIUS IX. pro-theosized himself, if I may be allowed to coin a word, and is now registered among the Dii Majores. The event has been hurried on by the apprehension which war has awakened, and by the great anxiety of the Bishops to get away, for had all the formalities been observed, it is scarcely likely that the dogma would have been proclaimed before the end of the month. The efforts to turn the Pope from his purpose have been unceasing up to the last moment. On Friday, in consequence of a resolution of the International Committee, a deputation, consisting of five of their number, sought and had an audience of the Pope. They were, as I am informed, Cardinal SCHWARTZENBURG, Monseigneur DARBOY, Archbishop of Paris; Monseigneur GINOUILLHAC, recently created Archbishop of Lyons; Monseigneur CALABRIANO, Archbishop of Milan, and Monseigneur CONOLLY, Archbishop of Halifax. The Archbishop of Paris is stated to have thrown himself at the feet of the Pope and entreated him not to make himself infallible—all to no purpose, as the event has proved. His Holiness received them kindly, begged them to leave in writing a statement of what they desired, and then dismissed them—not, however, before Cardinal SCHWARTZENBURG, as I am told, declared that the dogma would not be worth the paper on which it was written. On Saturday the Fathers met again in a general congregation to consider the votes of "*Placet juxta modum*," as I have already reported, and later in that day, or yesterday, the Opposition Fathers met at the Archbishop of Paris' and Cardinal RAUCHER's apartments. Instead of adhering to their original proposition to attend the Council and to declare their votes, it was decided to draw up a protest, sign it, and then, absenting themselves from the Council, leave Rome as soon as possible. Yesterday, therefore, was a busy day. One might have counted no fewer than fifteen carriages at a time at the door of Cardinal RAUSCHER, and last evening, nearly twenty of the Fathers left Rome, and seven or eight this morning. There were ninety-six absentees from the Public Session this morning, as far as I can collect, at present, while 547 who were present voted "Placet," and two, Neapolitans, had the pluck to cry "Non placet." The request of the deputation from the International Committee was, that His Holiness would omit to say that the infallibility of the Pope was the tradition of the Church, and that he would cause the anathema to be removed, but that is the *bonne bouche* of the whole affair, and it was rather too much to expect that Christians so fond of cursing could abstain from one curse more. There was a little episode at the Congregation, on Saturday, worth nothing. At the close of the proceedings, I believe a Cardinal read a protest against the "*putidissimas calumnias*" which have been published by journalists and pampleteers, not merely "the heterodox and open enemies of the Cross of Christ," but "those who call themselves the sons of the Catholic Church." Two copies of a protest were therefore sent to each of the Fathers, who were invited to express their sentiments regarding the "base lies" and "false and calumnious statements" which had been spread to the dishonor of the Church and the august person of our Most Holy Lord (PIUS IX.) Moreover, they were invited to sign it, which it was said was done, and these papers were placed in the archives of the Council. Many, however, certainly did not sign the protest, and could not honestly sign it, for I know those among the Fathers who declared that every word in *La Dernière Heure du Concile*, one of the works condemned, was true. And now all who can are leaving. On Saturday the Papal commission to start on their travels was given to the Fathers, who have been dispersing ever since. They came, say the Romans, as *pastori*, and leave as *pecore*. Nor is that all the truth, for they leave as *pecore* shorn of all authority and independence.

The Exposition of Textile Fabrics—A Grand Display at Indianapolis.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Aug. 3.

The reception and opening of goods for the Exposition continued all day yesterday, at the Rink, and by evening all the stands were well filled with an assortment of goods that cannot be excelled anywhere. We always entertained a good opinion of American manufactures, but now confess, after looking at the variety and quality of fabrics on exhibition at the Rink, that we never knew what could be done by our manufacturers. Upon every side we see a display of goods manufactured in our very midst that equal, if they do not exceed, any goods of a like character that are so much in demand, because, forsooth, they are "imported." From Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Indiana and other States, manufacturers have come, bringing with them samples of cassimeres, tweeds, jeans, blankets, flannels and other woolen fabrics that are all that can be desired. We think we are safe in saying that these goods are all possessed of a merit that cannot be said in all, or even many cases, of like articles of foreign importation—they are not "shoddy," but are, as any judge can at once perceive, of the very best quality. There are some lots of goods on exhibition which, in point of excellence of material and finish, astonished us, and are exciting the admiring comments of all who examine them. There are cassimeres and flannels that are just as good as can be manufactured abroad, and much better than nine-tenths of our own people believe can be made in our home mills. And yet it is done, and the people have not yet discovered of what great value our home manufactures are, and what an immense wealth they will shortly represent. These expositions of goods being daily manufactured, gotton up by the Woolen Manufacturers' Association are having the effect to make more generally known the worth and quality of the fabrics they make, and through their influence we predict that it will not be long until our citizens will become aware of the fact that it is not necessary to import from the "old country" their cloths, cassimeres, flannels, &c., when they can get as good if not a better article of home manufacture. It is not long since that the manufacture of jeans and linsey in this country was considered the acme of cloth-making on this side of the Atlantic.

Not alone to woolen fabrics is this Exposition confined, but from the far sunny South, from South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States come manufacturers to exhibit what they are doing there in making cotton goods. We find on exhibition sheetings, shirtings and drills that are as good as we get from the Eastern factories. This in itself shows that a new spirit of enterprise has found position in the hearts of our people. How long has not the great West, South and North-west been compelled to look to the factories of the East for everything in this line! Now, however, the people of the South are awakening to the knowledge that the raw material which they raise can just as well be manufactured by them as to go to Europe and the East to be made up and returned for sale. They can supply their own market at lower rates than can Eastern factories, having the raw material raised at the doors of their factories, and it stands to reason that the day is not far distant when Southern factories will utilize all of the cotton raised in Southern States. Already Southern factories are interfering with the monopoly in the cotton goods market, so long held by the Eastern factories, and the day that that monopoly is defunct may be hailed with joy by consumers throughout the land. Let the enterprise of the South be continued in this direction, and it will not be long before the West will not look to the East but to the South for cotton fabrics.

Slavery in Louisiana—Three Colored Children Kept in Bondage.

The Baton Rouge, La., *Courier*, of a recent date, says:

"On Tuesday last a colored woman, by the name of LYDIA ANN WILLIAMS, appeared before W. H. VAN ORNUM, United States Commissioner, in this city, and made affidavit that her three children were being held in a state of bondage and slavery by Mrs. NANCY FOREMAN, widow of JOHN FOREMAN, lately deceased, residing near Bayou Manchac, in this parish. A warrant was placed in the hands of a Deputy United States Marshal, and on Thursday morning the children, aged respectively fourteen, twelve and eight years, were brought before the Commissioner and examined. The facts elicited proved that they had been kept under a close surveillance, and not allowed to leave the yard of the premises on pain of severe punishment, or to speak to or otherwise communicate with people from other plantations; that their treatment had been extremely cruel and oppressive, and that they were so completely intimidated that they did not dare to make any effort to escape. One of the children, a boy twelve years of age, was hired to a neighbor for $50 a year, and when found was plowing in the field in a state of perfect nudity. It appears that these people were in the habit of cruelly beating the children almost daily. One girl, fourteen years of age, had been severely beaten the same morning on which the arrest was made by the Marshal. The children were handed over to the custody of the mother, and informed that they were as free as other children."

CARE OF AGED AND INDIGENT.

Why Beggary is Preferred to Comfort—Observations of a Census-Taker—The Jewish Home.

The great number of the lame, the blind, and the aged who prefer to eke out a miserable existence from alms scantily bestowed by those who may, for the moment, be moved by their piteous condition, in preference to becoming inmates of the almshouses and other institutions provided for them by public and private charities, is a fact invested with much interest to the reflective mind. Why do thousands of these unfortunates wander from door to door, in the cold of Winter, exposing themselves to all the rigors of the season, to be driven away with brutality or insulted with a penny grudgingly tossed at their feet, when they have the certainty before them of comfortable quarters, clean clothing, and a sufficiency of substantial food for the remainder of their lives? A fear of work can scarcely be the cause, for the peculiar methods which they adopt to extort pity from the charitable, for their long and tiresome walks from street to street and house to house involve more labor than the light tasks imposed upon them by the rules of these institutions. It may be that a love of liberty, like that of life, clings to us through every vicissitude of fortune, and we would sooner live after our own fashion than one dictated by others. A certain system has, of necessity, to be established in institutions of Christian benevolence, as well as in those for other purposes, or their objects would be defeated. There must be a time and place for everything, certain regulations must be strictly adhered to, order must be established, and routine must govern, or the ends sought cannot be attained. This system seems to be repugnant to their ideas of comfort, and they would apparently sooner live on in their wretched holes, subsisting on occasional alms, than make a home in any of the munificent establishments reared by philanthropy. Another difficulty even in the best of these institutions, where persons of different religious faiths are not forced to live together, is the uncongeniality of antagonistic natures—people of opposite tastes and opinions, whose mutual contact provokes bickerings and ill-feeling—all of which makes it seem probable that many of these splendid monuments of charity have many of their primary objects defeated by causes unforeseen by their well-meaning founders. Illustrations of the antipathy manifested by some of this class to dwelling in such institutions is the experiences of a census-taker who came across them during the work of enumeration. Up a flight of ricketty stairs, the room of an old lady, within four years of being a centenarian, was entered. After having been duly catechised and registered, the old lady, who moved about with an activity and talked with a rapidity that was surprising in one of the age she gave as her own, was inclined to go still further into her history, her personal interest having been awakened by the questioning to which she had been subjected.

"I am living all alone, you see, Sir," she said, "with no help in the world, since my son died, but what I get from —— Church, through Mr. ——. I could have gone to the Old Woman's Home, but I would rather live here in this way than do that, and Mr. —— says I can do so if I like it better, as long as I live, and as it is only a few years longer that I will be a burden, I hope to end my days here." The census-taker remarked that she must find it difficult to attend to her own cooking and household affairs. "Yes, Sir," said she, "it taxes my strength somewhat, but it's better than the Home, because I can go out and come in when I like, and there is no one to say anything to me;" and the old woman seemed to think the Home, which is regarded as a model institution, as a sort of prison. In a population of 2,000, some twenty odd examples were found of old and decrepit people who preferred to live alone in little rooms, some of them wretchedly squalid, to becoming inmates of splendid asylums, models of architectural beauty, with spacious grounds, clean apartments and manifold comforts. Perhaps if the money expended in the rearing of these costly edifices was put into the general fund of the particular charity, and distributed at stated intervals among its objects, it might result in more general satisfaction.

The census-taker visited the institution known as the Jewish Woman's Home in West Seventeenth-street, and he felt satisfied from his intercourse with the inmates that that charity was doing much to cheer their declining years and smooth their passage to the grave. The Home has nothing in its outward appearance to distinguish it from the row of houses in the midst of which it stands, except a little tin sign on the door marked "Home." It is an unpretending three-story brick house, and when the officer entered the door was open, and as the sign escaped his notice, he supposed that he was in the house of some well-to-do family, and was only surprised at the number of aged women. The interior was a fac simile of many houses that he had visited, the parlors were comfortably furnished—a piano was in the back parlor, and the only evidence of any industrial regulation was a sewing-machine in one corner. There was nothing pretentious or ostentatious about the interior or exterior of the house. Seven old ladies find a refuge in the Home, their ages running from sixty to eighty-five. One thing remarkable in the female experience of the census-taker was, that in this family he positively found ladies who were proud of old age, the oldest one in the house seemingly being regarded with something like envy by the others. The Home is under the charge of the Bnai Jeshurun Ladies' Sewing Society and Lying-in Association. The Society has been in active operation for twenty years. The Home was opened in May of this year. Eight persons are enjoying comforts, and as the means of the Society increase more will be received. From the Home the ladies of the Society distribute work at stated intervals of time to the poor who may be out of employment. The work is supplied by Jewish merchants, the ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS, in particular, giving a great deal of work to the Association. It is managed by a Presidentess, Mrs. HENRY LEO, and a Board of Manageresses, six in number. Mrs. BERNSTEIN is the Treasurer, and Dr. H. LEO is the Secretary and house physician. The visit to the "Jewish Home" left an impression on the mind of the census-taker that if the otherwise excellent and well-meant charities for all classes of the needy, denominated as "Homes," were divested of their official aspect, and made to look like the homes of every-day folk, the ends of philanthropy would be more perfectly subserved.

The Bloomfield, N. Y., Gas Well—Testing the Quality of the Light.

From the Rochester Democrat, Aug. 4.

The possibility of obtaining, in many places, a supply of natural gas directly from the rocks, not only adequate in quality and quantity for illuminating purposes, but also as a fuel in its most perfect form, for driving machinery on the grandest scale, seems about to be realized. The village of Fredonia, in this state, has been lighted chiefly with natural gas for many years. At Erie, Penn., twelve different gas wells are now pouring out their inexhaustible steam of gaseous fuel—one of them driving a large flouring mill, supplying the heat to the boilers, formerly obtained at the expense of ten tons of coal daily, and furnishing besides all the light needed, while another well yields enough to propel the pumping-engines of the city water-works. Some of the wells at Erie have been in use for several years. Our readers are, no doubt, aware that the wonderful gas fountain, less than twenty-five miles to the south of this city, in West Bloomfield, Ontario County, which, for the last five years, has been an object of so much curiosity and scientific research, has more recently become a matter of importance as a most valuable source of light and heat, capable of being speedily utilized. The project of supplying this city with gas from this source renders the development of this enterprise of special interest to our citizens. About a year ago a company of the most respectable and wealthy gentlemen of Elmira purchased this property with a view of turning it to some valuable account. To satisfy themselves of its true value and of the uses to which the gas might be most profitably applied, Prof. LATTIMORE, of the University of this city, was engaged by the Company to make a scientific investigation of the chemical qualities of the gas, and also to ascertain the daily product. His investigations, which were commenced some weeks ago, at once indicated a gas of a high degree of purity, and especially free from those qualities which are so objectionable in ordinary coal gas. The volume of gas issuing daily from the well proved to be surprisingly great—it is enormous, far exceeding the quantity produced by any other well in the world. Prof. LATTIMORE has made a second visit to West Bloomfield this week, spending two days at the well, for the purpose of completing his investigations. The illuminating quality of the gas—its candle-power—was the special subject of investigation. This was determined by a series of most rigid experiments by means of the most delicate and highly improved photometrical apparatus known to gas-engineers. These interesting tests were witnessed by a large number of the stock-holders, Dr. COWLES, President, and Profs. FORD and SMITH, of Elmira Female College; Dr. STEELE, President of Genesee College, and many other gentlemen, all of whom expressed their delight and surprise at the unexpectedly favorable results obtained. The proprietors will probably hereafter make public a fuller account of this wonderful phenomenon.

Gen. Frossard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the men of mark connected with the Franco-Prussian war, Gen. FROSSARD, named in the Emperor's dispatch of the affair of Saarbrück, is, in all probability, destined to play a conspicuous part. The writer was well acquainted with him when quite a young man, while a pupil, for somewhat over a year, in the French school of artillerists and engineers at Metz, in 1829-30, which FROSSARD entered, after graduating at the Polytechnic School, as Second Lieutenant of Engineers, in 1827. So far as the writer's memory now serves him, not having seen Gen. FROSSARD since, he was then tall, for a Frenchman, lithe, well built, of a dark complexion, and somewhat brusque and disputatious in manner.

After passing through the usual routine life of a French officer of Engineers, we find him at the siege of Sebastopol, in a position of considerable responsibility, as Colonel, and commanding the engineers of the Second Army Corps, under the then General of Division (since Marshal) BOSQUET. Here FROSSARD laid the foundation of his fortune. While there was a widespread despondency among the French officers, and the capture of Sebastopol seemed to most impracticable, FROSSARD, far from losing heart, labored with herculean energy in pushing forward the trenches, reassuring all around him of the certainty of success, and, in his hopeful letters home, harping upon the one string, *nous arriverons, nous arriverons*. This faith of FROSSARD, coming to the knowledge of the Emperor, naturally won his favor, and secured for him speedy promotion and subsequently brilliant positions. After the close of the Crimean expedition he was made aid-de-camp to the Emperor, and subsequently attached to the first foreign embassy sent to the Court of St. Petersburg at that time. At present Gen. FROSSARD, who must be on the wrong side of sixty, besides his command of an army corps with the rank of General of a division, is governor of the military household of the Prince Imperial, and President of the Committee of Engineer officers on the fortifications of France. Another turn of the wheel of fortune will probably find him holding in his grasp that coveted prize of every French soldier—the Marshal's *bâton*.

Putting that and that together, this little brush at Saarbrück would seem to have been only a ceremonial gotten up for the *baptême de feu* of the Prince Imperial. But why should his godfathers, the old soldiers, have wept? M.

WEST POINT, Aug. 4, 1870.

Marriage Registration in St. Louis—Embarrassments of Brides and Clergymen.

From the Missouri Republican, July 31.

The Board of Health is a little unfortunate in procuring compliance with its regulations. Its pronunciamento respecting dogs has not been followed by a very general observance, and now there is some reason to believe that its action in reference to the compulsory registration of marriages will not accomplish the end proposed. It is desirable that a full registration of marriages should be made, and under the authority conferred in the city charter, the Board of Health set about framing a system to insure full returns. A form of certificate was adopted, and the Board ordered that every clergyman, minister, Justice, and other persons authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage within the limits of the city, should report all marriages celebrated by them on the certificate mentioned. On the back of the certificate is a series of interrogatories which the bride and bridegroom are supposed to answer and subscribe their names in verification. Some of the queries are quite unnecessary, so far as obtaining a full record of the marriage is concerned, and it is easy to conceive would be rather embarrassing to a maiden just at that climacteric event of youth, romance and love. Apart, however, from the personal feelings of the parties to the marriage, the form of certificate required is objectionable to the clergyman, who will find it very inconvenient to supply the details necessary to fill the blank. As to Catholic clergymen, their position is put with some force by a reverend gentleman who has recently expressed himself on the subject in answer to an inquiry made.

* * * "The offices of clergymen and census takers are not to be confounded, and to oblige us to ask, on occasion of a marriage in church, the age and color of the bride, and to oblige her to sign her name to these inquiries; also the age, color, occupation, &c., of the groom—to oblige both to state how often they had been married before, &c., is requiring information not necessarily connected with our office.

As, however, no special time is specified for those returns, the clergy are left free to act as they please until the Archbishop's return, in September or October, whom we will consult at once for due observance of authority and the dignity and freedom of Christian marriage."

The shortest way for the Board of Health to get rid of the difficulty is to change the form of certificate, which evidently was hastily adopted, and expunge all queries except those necessary to make a satisfactory record. The registration of marriages is in a somewhat confused state in St. Louis County at present. They are required to be reported to the County Recorder, which is not generally done, and now another report has to be made to the Board of Health. A fee of fifty cents is connected with the entry of the marriage at the Recorder's office, which is somewhat unreasonable, particularly to clergymen who derive no remuneration from the ceremony except in cases where a voluntary offering is made.

The Crispins' Strike at Newark—Probable Withdrawal of Many From the Order.

One of the employes at CANFIELD, JONES & Co.'s shoe manufactory in Newark, is $3 25 in arrears to the St. Crispins, of which order he is a member, and he refuses to pay his dues, but prefers rather to withdraw from the order. The St. Crispins then demanded his discharge from the employ of the firm, but about half the employes being, like the offender, tired of the order, which has lost them so much in "strikes," without any equivalent, sustain him. The firm refuse to have anything to do with the trouble, and open the shop to all such as are willing to work. The cutters and twenty or thirty others have resumed, and the rest, a majority, are still on the strike. The workmen have already lost over $2,000 by the operation, and the employers much more, but the firm are decided, and propose to have nothing to do with the trouble, and give employment to all good workmen who apply for it, till their manufactory is full.

Police Trials—More Frivolous Charges.

Commissioner BOSWORTH, in the absence of all his associates, held Court, yesterday, for the trial of policemen charged with improper conduct, neglect of duty and violations of the rules, and disposed of a calendar of twenty-nine cases. Since the rebuke given by Commissioner BRENNAN to Roundsman MCARTHUR, the general roundsmen are more careful not to make frivolous complaints, and as a consequence the number of cases in which they are complainants has so greatly diminished as to account for the small calendar of yesterday.

Doorman LESTRANGE, of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged by JOHN M. SEARLES, of Seventy-fourth-street, who was confined in a cell of the Station-house on the night of July 26, with abusing the person of a female prisoner in the cell next to him. He swore roundly to facts, from which but one inference could be drawn, but, unfortunately for his story, Capt. CAFFREY and Sergt. LOWERY testified that no woman was confined in any cell of the building in which SEARLES was held until after LESTRANGE's tour of duty had expired and he had gone home. LESTRANGE also testified that while in his cell, SEARLES, who appeared to be deliriously drunk, was very abusive, and threatened "to get square with him." The case was dismissed.

All of the other cases were of an unusual frivolous character, and were speedily disposed.

Fourth Day of the Merrick Camp-Meeting.

Yesterday morning dawned upon the camp-ground at Merrick bright and invigorating. The refreshing shower of the preceding day had laid the dust and contributed greatly to the comfort of visitors. In the forenoon Rev. S. LANDON, the venerable Pastor of the Springfield M. E. Church, preached from the fifth chapter of St. James and twentieth verse, "Let him know that he who converteth a sinner from the error of his ways shall save a soul from death." The venerable appearance and vigorous style of the speaker were very impressive, and soon hardly standing room could be had within the sound of his voice. Mr. LANDON has been an active worker in the Church for fifty-three years. In the afternoon a discourse was delivered by Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union. It will be remembered that Dr. BUTLER was formerly stationed at India in charge of the missionary work of the M. E. Church. His discourse was interspersed with apt illustrations to that memorable period.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Mrs. Dr. BUTLER addressed the ladies, in one of the larger tents, upon the condition of women in heathen lands. In the evening, the sermon was delivered by Rev. J. CROMLISH, of Huntington, and until recently a member of the Episcopal Church, and lately stationed in New-York City. The exercises on Sunday will be the same as on week days, with the addition of a love-feast. Presiding Elder MERWIN desires those who have not as yet visited the camp to abstain from coming on Sunday, as he thinks they owe their first duty to their own churches.

THE IRISH FEUD.

Waiting for the Orangemen—A Disappointed Crowd of Hibernians—Arrests for Disorderly Conduct.

Great excitement was created throughout the City yesterday by widespread rumors of expected trouble in consequence of the appearance of the Enniskillen Lodge, one of the Orange societies, in the streets for the purpose of finishing the picnic which was interrupted on the 12th of July. Superintendent JOURDAN was notified on the previous evening by the Master of the Lodge that the proposed picnic had been abandoned, but early yesterday morning information came to him from all the upper precincts that the quarrymen and other Irish laborers were quitting work, so that it was evident that the Ribbonmen had not heard of the change of purpose on the part of their hereditary foes, and were preparing to give them a bloody reception. If any doubt had existed on this point it would have been removed by a visit to the vicinity of Hibernia Hall, in Prince-street. Hundreds of the members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which is alleged to be a Ribbonmen organization, were gathered, evidently meaning mischief, and patiently awaiting an opportunity for its display. Not only were the New-York members there, but large delegations from Brooklyn and Williamsburg were present, thus showing that the affair had been partially, at least, preconcerted.

These hundreds of men, all in the rough garb of laboring life, were not a pleasant sight in the beginning, and as the hour passed they became more and more menacing to the public peace. The passable lager and villainous whisky of the groggeries in the neighborhood were consumed to the last drop, and were enough to change the throng from a crowd of quiet men doggedly determined upon outrage in cold blood, into blustering bravos, released for the time from all restraint. As the time passed and no Orangemen came to be cudgeled, it seemed probable that they would fall upon one another in their drunken fury. No actual breach of the peace however occurred, but in other quarters several men were arrested.

PATRICK HICKEY, PATRICK GREEN and WM. GREEN were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court before Justice COX, charged with riotous and disorderly conduct. From the statement of Officer VON GERETCHER, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, it appears that shortly before 4 o'clock in the afternoon he observed a large crowd collected at the corner of Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, and on inquiring its cause, ascertained that a number of Irishmen, who were proceeding to Jones' Wood to interfere with the supposed Orange demonstration, quarreled amongst themselves, and a serious riot was imminent. He immediately rushed in, and announcing himself an officer, ordered them to disperse. The crowd, however, turned on him and assaulted him violently, and one of them, HICKEY, attempted to draw a revolver from his pocket, but in doing so let it fall to the ground. He instantly picked it up and ran off, closely pursued by the officer, who succeeded in arresting him. Several others, who were subsequently identified as the most prominent of the rioters, were also arrested. When taken before Judge COX, HICKEY was committed for examination, and the other prisoners were held in default of $500 bail.

Patrick Smith, Samuel McLlaren, Patrick Murphy, Archibald Armstrong, Anne Armstrong, Bridget Smith and William Smith were also arraigned on a similar charge. They were arrested early in the forenoon, on the complaint of Officer HOLDEN, who stated that in consequence of certain expressions which he heard them use, and their general conduct, he was apprehensive of a breach of the peace. They were bound over to keep the peace in the sum of $300 each.

At the Essex Market Police Court, before Judge SCOTT, JOHN SAIREY was put forward by Officer KERNANE, of the Tenth Precinct, who stated that while on duty at the corner of the Bowery and Delancey-street, he saw the prisoner with a loaded revolver belted round his waist. He questioned him as to his purpose, and the prisoner replied that he was "going to have some fun at a pic nic," and that six or seven others whom the officer saw purchasing ammunition in a store opposite were about to accompany him. He arrested him, and when he was brought to the Station-house a large quantity of cartridges and bullets were found in his possession. Judge SCOTT committed him for examination without bail.

THE TURF.

The Long Branch Races Today—The Four-Mile-Heat Race, and the Probable Starters—The Hurdle-Race and the Tweed Purse.

Today is the fifth and last day of the Long Branch race meeting at Monmouth Park, and bids fair to be the most interesting. The programme comprises three races—a hurdle-race, a race for beaten horses, and that most popular of all races with the American public, a four-mile-heat race for a purse of $5,000. At Saratoga and Jerome Park, where the English system of short-dash racing is servilely followed, heat-races are completely ignored, and until the Long Branch Association introduced them into its programme they were only to be seen on the Southern and Western courses. The four-mile-heat race today has fifteen horses entered. Of these, five or six will probably start. These are KEENE RICHARDS' b. m. *Carrie Atherton*, 5 years, by *Lexington*, dam *Glycera*; T. W. DOSWELL'S b. h. *Abdel Kader*, 5 years, by imp. *Australian*, dam *Rescue*; Gov. O. BOWIE'S b. c. *Legatee*, by *Lexington*, dam *Levity*, 4 years; BACON & HOLLAND'S b. f. *Nannie Douglass*, 4 years, by *Rogers*, dam by *Wagner*; and R. W. CAMERON'S b. f. *Invercauld*. The starting of *Flora McIvor*, we learn, is doubtful, but the high class of the above probable runners will invest the race with unusual interest. *Carrie Atherton* has gone the distance, as has also *Abdel Kader*, while the others will make their maiden efforts in a four-mile-heat race. The hurdle race, and the Tweed purse of $1,000, given by Hon. WM. TWEED, for horses that have been beaten at this meeting, will make up a capital day's sport.

The Sheltering Arms Bazaar—Official Report of the Receipts.

The following official report of the receipts of the different committees having charge of the Sheltering Arms Bazaar, which is now for the first time made public, will interest all those who contributed so efficiently to its success. The Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. WM. P. LEE, to whom as well as to Mr. SCHUYLER we are indebted for the report, states that there is still a sum of about $1,000 due to the Committee which has not as yet been collected.

PROCEEDS OF BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SHELTERING ARMS.

Hall, music and decorations	$4,885 30
Natural and artificial flowers	1,959 28
Dry goods, millinery, &c.	114 63
Jewelry and statuary	2,882 44
Donation of Miss Iselin to this Committee	100 00
Fancy articles, perfumery, toys, &c.	816 23
Fine arts and picture gallery	5,394 05
Optical and scientific instruments	509 00
Books and household articles	1,726 11
Refreshments, confectionery and fruits	2,254 44
Ladies' Association. (Church of the Holy Communion contributed some valuable articles to this table)	1,239 57
St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale	862 41
Trinity Parish	1,511 79
Church of the Incarnation	7,066 77
Grace Church	2,395 90
St. Thomas' Church	1,669 90
Twilight Circle	631 57
Calvary Church	3,147 35
St. Mark's Church	2,800 74
St. Alban's Church	497 97
Church of the Annunciation	459 34
Church of St. John Baptist	103 72
Church of the Holy Apostles	348 41
Christ's Church	962 00
Church of the Heavenly Rest	1,500 63
Zion Church	1,501 22
Church of the Holy Sepulchre	294 07
St. Andrew's Church, Harlem	764 87
Washington Heights S. A. Association	809 67
Seabury Hall	261 12
Sowers and Reapers	265 28
New-Jersey	419 62
Table for library	184 01
Secretary's desk	597 51
St. Luke's	163 87
Helping Hands	560 76
Earnest Workers	123 00
Taylor, door receipts	5,373 75
Goods sold by Mrs. Goold Hoyt	16 00
Editorial Committee	654 55
Waif	10
Season and other tickets	4,900 00
Total	$62,728 05

WILLIAM P. LEE,
Chairman Finance Committee.

Catholic Temperance Societies of Connecticut—Call for a General Convention.

Eighteen of the Catholic temperance societies of the State of Connecticut have united in issuing the following address to the Catholic temperance societies of that State. The call explains itself:

We, the undersigned societies, believing that the cause of temperance can be much advanced by means of a State organization, through which we can more readily communicate with each other, and interchange our views as to the best ways of promoting the noble cause in which we are engaged, have deemed it advisable to call a State Convention, to meet in the hall of the United States Business College, No. 392 Chapel-street, New-Haven, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 15, 1870.

The objects of the Convention are: To form a State organization; to ascertain the number of societies in the State, and the strength of each; to encourage the organization of new societies, and impart new interest to those already organized; to bring together the temperance men of the State, and afford them an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with each other; and to discuss the best means of promoting the cause of temperance among our Catholic fellow-countrymen.

The Convention will appoint, among other officers, a State Secretary, to whom, at the commencement of every quarter, the Secretaries of all the societies in the State will send a report of the number of members in their respective societies, the number that have joined, and also the number that have fallen off during the preceding quarter, the names of the officers, and such other statistics as may be interesting. The State Secretary will have a summary of these reports printed and send a copy to each society; and by this means each society will know at the beginning of every quarter the exact standing and progress of every other society in the State. Other plans for furthering the cause of temperance, and promoting the increased usefulness of our societies, will doubtless be suggested and acted upon by the delegates.

Each society is entitled, and is hereby cordially invited, to send two delegates to represent it in the Convention; and we earnestly hope that every Catholic temperance society in the State will encourage us by the attendance of its delegates on this occasion, as upon the success of our first State Convention may depend, in a great measure, the future success of the temperance cause in our State. The cooperation of our clergymen is respectfully solicited in this movement, and we would be pleased with their presence at the Convention.

Address, for further information, Rev. H. CARMODY, D. D., New-Haven, Conn.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Injuries by Falls and Other Accidents—Slight Crimes and Petty Thefts—Minor Cases in the Court of General Sessions.

Yesterday morning Patrolman GEORGE LYMAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was shot in the calf of the leg by the accidental discharge of his pistol, caused by its dropping out of his pocket as he was running after a West-street car when it was near Charlton-street. The wound is not serious.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the basement of the premises No. 783 East Houston-street, occupied as a tin-roofing shop by AUGUST MARTIN, whose loss of $100 is covered by a policy for $500 in the New-York and Yonkers Insurance Company. The same amount of damage was done in the dwelling and lager-beer saloon of CHARLES HEYMAN, and insured for $500 in the Rutgers and for the same amount in the New-York and Yonkers. The building, which is owned by CHARLES FRANKLIN, will require $200 for repairs.

BERNARD KAVANAUGH, of No. 453 West Thirty-ninth-street, in jumping from his truck at the corner of Fortieth-street and Tenth-avenue, fractured his leg, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL DONLAN, of No. 108 Mulberry-street, while intoxicated, fell from the fire-escape of the building at the third story, and fractured his skull. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A kerosene lamp exploded yesterday morning in the room of MATILDA BOWE, on the third floor of the rear building No. 322 Pearl-street, setting fire to the premises, and doing a damage of $100, on which there is no insurance.

MARTIN LEWISON, of No. 5 First-avenue, while intoxicated, yesterday, fell in the Bowery, striking his head on the curb-stone, and was severely injured. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

PETER STOTT, while at work, yesterday, on the Union Depot, Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, fell a distance of twenty-five feet, and was severely injured. He was taken home by his friends.

While Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Ward, was searching the pawn-shop of JULIUS METZLER, at No. 49 East Houston-street, for a box of "Dona Marias," alleged to have been stolen by MICHAEL BRITT from PATON & Co., in Broadway, he discovered two boxes, valued at $270, and the prisoners were yesterday fully committed for trial on the double charge. METZLER was also held on a charge of having received two handsome thread lace shawls, valued at $460, which had been stolen by an unknown man and woman from the store of HENRY GREGORY, at No. 350 Broadway, on the 16th of May.

MARY MALET died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 340 East Twenty-fifth-street.

The inquest in the Patrick Reilly homicide case was yesterday postponed until Monday by Coroner FLYNN, owing to the absence of a juror.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JAMES CONWAY, MICHAEL WARD, JOHN KELLY, JOHN GORMAN and MICHAEL MURPHY, all boys, averaging from fourteen to seventeen years of age, were indicted on a charge of stealing $500 worth of property from the premises of Mr. CULBERT, No. 217 East Eleventh-street. MURPHY pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge, and the others, against whom no sufficient evidence was produced, were discharged. WM. HARNEY pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a watch, the property of HENRY GRAYDON, on the 21st ult., at Central Park. The prisoner promised to return the watch, and sentence was deferred. JOHN DUGAN, charged with a felonious assault on his wife, by endeavoring to cut her throat, was convicted and sent to State Prison for ten years.

Music in Central Park.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Central Park, today, commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Grand March, "Midsummer Night's Dream." — Mendelsohn
2. Overture, "King Yoedot." — Adam
3. Pilgrim's Chorus. — Wagner
4. Waltz, "Geraldine." — Godfrey

PART II.

5. Grand selection, "Hermit's Bell." — Maillard
6. Fantasia, "Scotchman's Dream." — D. Wiegand
7. Chorus from "Elijah." — Mendelsohn
8. Galop, "Wild Yagd." — Faust

PART III.

9. Overture, "Prometheus." — Beethoven
10. Waltz, "Amoretten." — Gungl
11. Air, "Expectation." — Krucken
12. Galop, "Schnellsenfer." — Faust

National Airs.

Meeting of the American Bible Society—Communications from Various Quarters, Grants of Books, &c.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 3½ o'clock, P. M., JAMES LENOX, Esq., President in the chair, assisted by FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Esq., Vice-President. Rev. Dr. H. B. CHAPIN read the 121st Psalm and offered prayer. Thirteen new auxiliaries were recognized, of which four are in Georgia, three in Alabama, three in Missouri, two in Tennessee, and one in Kansas. Communications were received from Rev. Dr. MACLAY, of the Methodist Mission, Foo-Chow, returning thanks for funds granted to that Mission, and giving important views as to the need of the Bible in Christian missions; from Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, of the American Board at Pekin, as to Bible work in that mission; from Rev. A. L. BLACKFORD, Rio de Janeiro, as to the prospects of Bible distribution in Brazil, which are not particularly encouraging; from PER PALMQUIST, Esq., Stockholm, returning thanks for funds granted to the Baptist Missionary Society for Sweden, with interesting remarks; and from Rev. I. G. BLISS, dated at Paris. Mr. BLISS is, by authority from the Board, on his way to New-York. His letter was dated July 22. Grants of books were made to the American Tract Society; to the American Seamen's Friend Society; to the French-Canadian Missionary Society; to the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers in Maine; and numerous grants to feeble auxiliaries; with eleven volumes in raised type for the blind. The entire number of volumes, large and small, in various languages, was 7,737, besides others to the value of $350. Rev. Dr. REVEL, of Florence, President of the Waldensian Synod, made some interesting remarks as to the religious condition of Italy. After which the meeting adjourned.

Fire in Elizabeth, N. J.—A Fireman Killed.

Early yesterday morning the cooper-shop of HERMAN LEEMAN, situated in the rear of his residence at the corner of Amity and Woodruff streets, Elizabeth, N. J., took fire, and was destroyed, together with a barn adjoinnig, owned by Messrs. DOLLERMAN ane LAMPRECHT, of New-York. Mr. LEEMAN'S loss is $1,400, upon which he has an insurance of $750 in the Fireman's Mutual, of Newark. The owners of the barn lose $300; insured in the American Mutual, of Newark.

More serious than the pecuniary loss by the flames were the consequences of the imprudence of the firemen in racing upon their return. One of their number, JOHN KING, the engineer of Hibernia engine, fell under the wheels of the engine, and, being run over, was almost instantly killed. In racing with another company, the Hibernia had obtained the lead, and was going at a rapid pace through Elizabeth-avenue. KING, who was in his place on the tiller, reached down to fasten his shoe and lost his balance, falling beneath.

Two Persons Killed by Lightning at Stamford, Conn.

HARVEY SELLECK, a son of JOSEPH SELLECK, aged eighteen years, and CHARLES DOWNEY, a san of BARNEY DOWNER, of Stamford, Conn., were instantly killed by lightning during the severe thunder storm on Thursday afternoon. They, with a son of Mr. WILLIAM KNAPP'S, had taken shelter from the storm in Mr. KNAPP'S barn, on Richmond Hill, near the village, when it was struck by the lightning which killed the two, without harming the third, who was close by them at the time. The barn, which was filled with produce for the Winter, was entirely consumed, with its contents. There was no insurance upon the property.

Public Improvements—Awards for Paving, Sewering, &c.

The following awards were made, yesterday, by the Board of Public Works, the parties named being the lowest bidders: Building a stone bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, on site of Kingsbridge, awarded to JOHN HAGAN at $29,000, time one year; stone-block paving of Eleventh-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth streets, awarded to C. KEYES, at $4,005, time fifty days; stone-block paving of Forsyth-street, from Division to Houston streets, awarded to L. W. JOHNSON at $34,745 20, time 230 days; stone-block paving Charlton-street, from Macdougal to West, awarded to L. W. JOHNSON at $28,888 40, time 240 days; stone-block paving Eightieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, awarded to WARREN & MURPHY at $7,142 50, time 60 days; stone-block paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenues, awarded to J. D. MINER at $19,950 90, time 60 days; stone-block paving Forty-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, awarded to JOHN B. DEVLIN at $5,472 14, time twenty-five days; stone-block paving Macdougal-street, from Spring to Eighth-street, awarded to L. W. JOHNSON at $32,490, time 240 days; stone-block paving Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues, awarded to CHRISTOPHER KEYES at $9,376, time sixty days; sewering Clinton-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, awarded to JAMES EVERARD at $2,277 50, time forty days; sewering First-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, awarded to C. P. DEVLIN at $2,854, time sixty days; sewering Sixty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, awarded to RICHARD A. CUNNINGHAM at $8,760, time seventy days; surveying Oak-street, between James and Oliver, awarded to C. P. DEVLIN at $1,022 50, time fifteen days; surveying Centre-street, between Broome and Grand streets, awarded to ROBT. CUNNINGHAM at $1,508, time twenty days; grading curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Second to Eighth avenues, awarded to DANIEL TONE at $13,054 15, time six months; the same on Sixtieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, awarded to M. J. GREEN at $20,889 85, time four months; same on Eighty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River, awarded to W. GILLESPIE at $21,533 48, time ten months; same on Twenty-second-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River, awarded to — McGLAVIN at $2,122 48, time twenty days.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS, AUG. 4.

By Judge Brady.

In the matter of the arbitration between Hoy, Kennedy & Co., and Henry C. Dart & Co.; application denied.

Von Praag *vs.* Von Praag; order modified.
Fitch *vs.* Patterson; motion granted.
Lloyd *vs.* Elsasser; motion denied, with $10 costs.
Herbert *vs.* Smith; decree granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 5.

Before Judge Barnard.

AN ALLEGED ABORTIONIST ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Amelia Armstrong alias Mme. Dubois, petitioned the Court to be admitted to bail. She was arrested on or about the 8th of July last, charged with the crime of perpetrating an abortion upon a young woman named Kate Hultze. She was taken before a Police Justice, and after a brief examination, committed to the City Prison, where she has since remained. She denied the commission of the offense, and alleged that her health was suffering seriously from the close confinement.

Mr. Blunt, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people, and Mr. E. D. McCarthy for the petitioner. Mr. Blunt objected to the prisoner being let out on bail. He said the charge was a very serious one, and the victim of the petitioner was then lying seriously ill in the hospital, and wholly unable to appear in Court.

Mr. McCarthy replied that he had endeavored to obtain the certificate of Dr. Schenck, of the hospital at Flatbush, where Miss Hultze is, but he had been unsuccessful. He had, however, received reliable information to the effect that the patient was rapidly improving, and would be able to leave the hospital in two or three weeks. Judge BARNARD made an order allowing the release of the prisoner upon giving $5,000 bail.

AN ALLEGED TICKET SWINDLER BAILED.

Patrick McDonald, who was found guilty of swindling an emigrant some time ago, and sentenced to State Prison, took an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and that tribunal recently set aside the verdict and ordered a new trial. Inasmuch as his trial cannot come on immediately, his counsel asked that he be allowed to go at large on giving responsible security for his appearance when the case shall be called for trial. He was bailed in the sum of $5,000. As already reported in the TIMES, all the Judges of the General Term were of the opinion that a new trial should be granted.

THE MORRISON BOND ROBBERY.

Jerome Bradley, who was implicated in the bond robbery of Morrison, Son & Hutchinson, in October last, whereby that firm lost nearly half a million of dollars in bonds of one kind and another, petitioned the Supreme Court to be released on bail. Judge BARNARD allowed the prisoner to go at large on giving a bond, with good sureties, in $5,000, that he will be forthcoming when wanted. About the only testimony against Bradley is, that one of the bonds was found in his possession some months after the robbery is said to have been committed. The new trial which has been granted to Mr. Bradley will not take place before the October Term.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 5.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.111	200 U. S. Ex..bet.call. 43¾
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110⅜	800 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 92¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65.110⅜	900 do...bet. call. 92⅛
1,700 U.S.5-20 R., '65,n.109⅛	500 do...b60. 92⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65,n.109⅞	400 do. 92½
50,000 do. 109⅛	400 do. 92⅝
375,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅜	200 L. S. & Mich. So.. 90
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68..109¾	200 do...bet. call. 90
45,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..107¼	500 do. 90¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....111	40 Panama R. 81
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60⅛	30 do. 80⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, ex coup.bet. call. 61	6 Chi. & N. W. R... 80⅛
8,000 Vir. St. 6s, ex c.. 60	100 do...bet. call. 81⅛
500 do. 58	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 84¼
2,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.. 29	500 do...s30. 84¼
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76. 99	10 Erie Railway. 22
3,000 Am. D. & I.Co.7s. 99	100 Chi. & R. I. R. 113⅝
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.. 95	100 do. 113⅝
8,000 Cen. P. R. G'd bs 85	25 Mil. & St. Paul R. 59⅛
3,000 do. 84¾	100 do. 59¼
1,000 Union Pac.1st M. 81⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 76
9,000 do. 81⅞	100 do...b30. 76⅛
4,000 Chi. & N. W. 93	200 Tol, Wab. & Wes. 48⅜
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 77	100 do...b3. 48⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. & P.7s. 96	400 Ohio & Miss. R. 33¼
1,000 DuB.& S.C.1stM. 96	100 do. 33⅜
1,000 Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 Convert... 90	100 do. 33⅛
	300 do. 33⅜
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M. 102½	200 do...c. 33¾
	200 do. 33⅜
100 Mariposa Pref. 10	1000 do. 34
200 P. M. S. S. Co. b. c. 39⅛	904 do...s3. 33⅜
100 Amer. M. Un. Ex. 43	174 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guart'd. 93
125 do. 42¾	93 Del., Lack. & W. R.105
10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Certfs....b. c. 88¼	10 N.Y.& N.H.R.scp.140
	500 Bos., H. & E. R... 3⅛

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$30,000 U. S.5-20 C., '62..111¼	100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.. 43
500 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.111¼	50 do. 42⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65,n.109¼	900 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. bet. call. 92¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, s3. 110⅝	100 Erie R. 20¾
20,000 do...s60.110	400 do....b. c., b3 21
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65,n.109⅜	10 Chic. & N. W. R.. 81
39,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..109⅜	100 do. 81⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.110	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 84⅛
20,000 Tenn. St.6s, x. c. 62	25 N. J. Cen. R. 101⅛
4,000 Ga. St. 7s. 91	100 Chic. & R. I. R.b3.113⅜
1,000 N. C. St. 6s, n... 29½	100 Tol., W. & W. 48¾
2,000 St. Louis & I.M. R. 1st M. bds.. 85⅛	100 do...b3 49
	200 Del., L. & W. R...105
300 Wells-Fargo Scrip. 2¾	100 Col., C. &I.Cen. R. 17⅛
800 Reading R. 96	

FRIDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The sales of Gold today show some weakness in the demand, while the transactions in the Public Funds would indicate increasing strength. The London private telegrams in the Forenoon advised a better inquiry for United States 5-20s in that market, and a steadier confidence generally in the financial situation. The news of battles near the Rhine had little or no influence on our own market, being alike contradictory and unsatisfactory in their results. So far as the progress or fresh events of the War are supposed to influence the ups and downs in Gold and U. S. 5-20s, there seems to be a growing impression that the most violent fluctuations have already been experienced, and the largest or most important return of Bonds already provided for. Without accepting this conclusion as correct, we believe that our business readers may rely upon greatly diminished receipts of 5-20s from the other side, and a very considerable abatement in the speculation in Gold, as based on the events and effects of the War. The sales of Gold, today, fell off to 121⅜@121¼ ₱ cent.; the purchases of United States 5-20s advanced to 109⅜@109½ ₱ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges were less firm than yesterday. Sight on London, 110½@110⅝ ₱ cent.; 60 days, 109½ ₱ cent. The losses on Cotton bills, in default at Liverpool, to the Banks of New-Orleans and to our Bankers here, are likely to fall very far short of the first impressions on the subject after the failures at Liverpool were announced. In any case the differences to these Banks and Bankers are scarcely worth considering in proportion to their known wealth. Even the Gold shipments from this side, which the events in Liverpool may have influenced, have fallen off, and the sums to be sent forward by the steamers to-morrow will hardly reach, as we are now advised, a million of dollars. A failure in the Cotton trade at Bremen is reported today, and a fraud in the trade at New-Orleans, in the shape of forged shipping documents and advances thereon to the amount of $150,000 is also rumored. The guilty party is supposed to have placed the proceeds of his fraud in Gold on the other side, and will probably soon find his way to Europe, if he has not already done so, to claim the Money.

Money is in good supply at cheap rates to the Brokers. The rates are 4@5 ₱ cent. The number of borrowers on Stock Collateral, on call loan, is greatly reduced of late. Some of the leading operators have been borrowing on 90 days @ four months' time at 7 ₱ cent. in preference to the cheaper terms on call.

In the Railway Market there was a strong feeling on the New-York and Western Roads and also on Reading, although the actual business done was not large. The most notable transactions of the day were in New-York Central, North-west Preferred and Ohio and Mississippi. The Stocks of Lake Shore and Reading also attracted buyers, and Chicago and Rock Island and Toledo and Wabash were stronger than yesterday, and the offerings of most of the Western Stocks quite limited.

After the Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The markets closed generally steady. The engagements of Gold for Saturday's steamers are reported to amount to $1,000,000. The 5-20s of 1862 advanced to 111¼ @⅜ ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 4.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	107¼	107¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109½	109⅝
American Gold Coin	121¼	121¼
Bills on London at sight	110¾	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	92	93¼
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅞	88⅜
Reading Railroad	95⅝	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅝	113⅞
North-western Common	81¼	82
North-western Preferred	84½	84⅜
Pacific Mail Company	39½	39½
St. Paul Preferred	76	76¼
St. Paul Common	59⅛	59½
Lake Shore	89⅞	90⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33½	33¾
New-Jersey Central	100⅝	101½
Toledo and Wabash	48¼	49

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5.

Gold receipts	$481,576 80
Gold payments	93,285 19
Gold balance	70,383,753 39
Currency receipts	337,095 50
Currency payments	1,313,794 84
Currency balance	14,944,873 34
Customs	450,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......113⅜	5-20 coup., '67......109⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81......113⅜	5-20 coup., '68......109⅜
5-20 coup., '62......111⅛	10-40 registered......104
5-20 coup., '64......110⅜	10-40 coupon......107¼
5-20 coup., '65......110⅜	6s, currency......110⅞
5-20 coup., new is., '65.109⅜	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coupon.. 61⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '79......100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 60⅛	Ill. War Loan......104
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 58	Indiana 5 ₱ ct......100
Georgia 6s...... 82	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '73...... 97
N. Carolina 6s, old.... 48⅛	Mich 6 ₱ ct., '78...... 97
N. Carolina 6s, F.A.'68 33	Mich. 6 ₱ ct., '83...... 97
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds. 29	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., '78......100
N. Carolina 6s, S. Tax. 24	Mich. 7 ₱ ct., War L...100
S. Car. 6s, new bds.... 71	N. Y. Reg. Bty. L'n..106⅛
Missouri 6s...... 90⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.109
Louisiana 6s...... 69⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.109
Cal. 7s, large bds......113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.109
Connecticut 6s......100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Rhode Island 6s......100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., '81......100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Ill. Canal bds., '70......100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.100
Ill. coupon 6s, '77......100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 88	Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.. 76
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.... 88	Tol.,W.&W.C. S. F. 80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...... 99	Gt. Western 1st, '88... 86⅛
Erie 1st M., Ex'd...... 98	Gt. Western 2d, '93.... 81⅛
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83 ... 85	Galena & Chic. 2d M.. 95
Buff., N. Y.& E.1st,'77 88	Chic., R. I. & Pac..... 96
H. R.7s,2d M.,S.F.,'85.101	Morris & Essex 2d.... 93
Harlem 1st M......101	Cleve. & Tol. S. F..... 98
Albany & Sus. 1st Bs.100	N. J. Cen. 2d......100⅛
Albany & Sus. 3d Bs.. 92½	N. J. Cen. new Bs.....100
C.,Bur.&Q.8 ₱ c.1stM.109	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d M.. 90
M.So.&N.I.S. F. 7 ₱ c. 98	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M. 76
Pac.R.7s,guar. by Mo. 94⅛	Chic. & Alton S. F.... 93
Cen. Pac. Bs...... 84⅛	Chic. & Alton In...... 93
Union Pac. 1st Bs..... 81⅜	Dub. & Sioux City 1st 95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '70....110	St. Louis & I. M. Bs.. 95⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.. 94	Mil. & St. P.1st M..8s.102⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf... 85	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 89⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d In... 76	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.... 91
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.. 93	Mil. & St. P. 2d M.... 85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G....108	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 80⅛
Lack. & West. Bs...... 95	Tol.,Peo.&War.,E.D.. 83
Tol. & Wab. 1stM.,ex. 89	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 97⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York......138	Importers' & Traders'.152
Mechanics'......134	Central National......103⅛
Union......124	Fourth National......107
America......145	Ninth National......109
City......205	Tenth National......128
Phenix......108	Oriental......165
Tradesmen's......150	Gold Exchange......61
Seventh Ward......108	Bkrs.' & Brokers' Ass.100
State of New-York....112	Del. & Hud. Canal.....119
Commerce......122	Canton Co.,Baltimore. 61⅞
American Exchange..113	Cons. Coal of Md...... 26
Chatham......167	West. Union Tel...... 34⅜
Bank of N. America...108	Quicksilver Mining.... 4⅞
Hanover......104	Mariposa Mining...... 5
Irving......117½	Mariposa Preferred.... 9⅜
Citizens'......130	Adams Express...... 67
East River......114	Wells-Fargo Express.. 13⅜
Market......124	Wells-Fargo Scrip..... 2¾
Nassau......107¼	American Express..... 42⅜
Shoe and Leather.....167	U. S. Express...... 43⅜
Continental...... 96	Pacific Mail...... 39⅛

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,241,196; amount marketed, $2,017,104.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

200 7 per cent. bonds Wayne Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.
250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.
10 20 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $2,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.
5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.
VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.
The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE OFFER FOR SALE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD BONDS, 30 years to run, seven per cent., interest semi-annually, at 90 and accrued interest.
NO BETTER SECURITY, or of more intrinsic merit, can be made.
For particulars apply to
J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:
N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.
St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.
Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.
Alabama State 8s.
New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.
Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 5, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	50	Flax-seed, bushels	104
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Peas, bushels	7,752
Cotton, bales	96	Beans, bushels	741
Copper, bbls.	157	Hops, bales	28
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	68	Leather, sides	10,629
Eggs, bbls.	536	Pork, bbls.	615
Flour, bbls.	6,437	Butter, pkgs.	2,498
Corn-meal, bags	100	Cheese, boxes	13,712
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Starch, boxes	450
Wheat, bushels	152,247	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,403
Corn, bushels	35,718	Tobacco, hhds.	220
Oats, bushels	51,211	Pea-nuts, bags	238
Barley, bushels	400	Wool, bales	895
Malt, bushels	520	Whisky, bbls.	638
Rye, bushels	7,900		

The export clearances, since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Celeste*, for London—32,488 bushels Wheat.

By the ship *Elizabeth Yeo*, for Bristol—27 hhds. Tobacco, 8 cases Furniture, 424,023 lbs. Oil Cake, 105 boxes Clocks, 893 boxes Cheese, 661,553 lbs. Linseed Cake, 2,600 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Embla*, for Cork—30,135 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner *Jesse Carll*, for Malaga—62,100 gallons Petroleum.

By the ship *Resolute*, for Marseilles—3,590 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue salable and steady at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots, and $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate request at 35c.@37c. for Yellow, ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been rather more satisfactory, since our last in seasonable styles of work within our previous range.

BRICKS—A moderate business has been reported in the principal kinds at steady prices.

CANDLES—A light jobbing trade has been noted at unaltered prices.

COAL—Has been steady, but not active since our last.

COCOA—Holders have been generally firm in their views, but the dealings have been unimportant.

COFFEE—Has been very dull, since our last, yet prices have not varied much. The inquiry for invoices has been devoid of spirit. A sale of 725 bags Rio, by the *Campanero*, was reported on private terms. Otherwise the dealings were unimportant. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19½c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¾c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has again yielded a fraction, on a very limited business, closing quite nominal as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 752 bales for prompt delivery, including 700 bales to spinners and 52 bales to speculators. Also, 400 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales basis Low Middling, for August, at 17⅛c.; and 300 bales do., for October, at 16c.@16⅛c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¾	15	15¼	15⅜
Good Ordinary	17	17¼	17½	17¾
Low Middling	18⅝	18⅞	19⅛	19⅜
Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜
Good Middling	21¼	21½	21¾	22

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts for this week	7,328
Receipts last week	10,875
Receipts the preceding week	3,464
Receipts since Sept. 1	738,986
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	84
Exports since Sept. 1	422,110
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	828,579
Estimated stock here	26,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Most kinds have met with a slow sale within our previous range.

FEATHERS—The business has been light, but prices have been quoted steady.

FISH—There has been a rather better demand for most articles within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less inquiry for State and Western Flour, since our last, and prices have been generally quoted a shade cheaper. The main call has been for shipping extras, of which some 7,500 bbls. have been purchased at from $6 55@$6 75, including 2,500 bbls. City Mills, for prompt delivery, at $6 55; and 2,000 bbls. Western at $6 65, ₱ bbl., both said to have been for the London market. In Sour and Superfine Flour there has been but little business reported, the offerings, as well as the demand, having been light at the ruling figures. In the medium and better grades, the dealings have been on a limited scale, on the basis of our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,800 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 70@$6 30, chiefly at $6@$6 15; inferior to very good Extra State, at $6 40@$6 85; good to very choice do. at $6 85@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 30@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $6 65@$7, ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 50@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 70@ 6 30
Extra State	6 40@ 7 25
Extra City shipping grades	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 75@10 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at about former prices; sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $6 40@$7 50 for poor to good Ordinary, and $7 50@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request, ranging from $5 50@$8 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales of 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet, but steady, at $5 25@$6 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey; $6 for Southern and Caloric, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 75@$6 40
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	6 40@ 7 50
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	7 50@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	5 50@ 8 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 25@28 00

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been generally dull at unchanged figures.

FRUIT—Business has been on a restricted scale, but prices have been fairly supported. Sales, 800 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 50 ₱ box; 30 casks Currants at 12c.@12¼c.; 50 cases Citron at equal to 45½c.@46c., currency; and 50 bbls. Shelled Almonds at about 33c., currency.

GRAIN—Wheat has been offered more freely, and under the less favorable reports from Liverpool prices have been generally quoted lower and irregular. Red and Amber Wheat has been moderately inquired for, chiefly on speculative account, on the basis of $1 57@$1 58, mostly $1 58 for sound loads of Amber; though some choice lots, by car, brought as much as $1 60, ₱ bushel, delivered. Some export inquiry has been noted for fair to choice loads of No. 1 Spring at from $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel, the latter an extreme rate. There has been a fairly active export call for No. 2 Spring, mainly at from $1 31¼@$1 35 for ordinary to good steamer grades, and $1 36@$1 40 for fair ordinary to very choice sailing vessel Racine and Milwaukee, ₱ bushel. The inferior grades of Spring have been quiet and unsettled. White Wheat has been in rather better request at our quotations. At the close the general market showed a little more steadiness for really desirable lots, which were not pressed for sale. Sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western at $1 65@$1 75; very inferior to very choice Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 60, chiefly at $1 57@$1 58 for Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 45@$1 50; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 38 for boat-loads poor to prime, and $1 39@$1 40 for very choice Milwaukee, and $1 23@$1 31 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 17@$1 22; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 04@$1 12; White Genesee at $1 85; Amber State at $1 58@$1 60; new Amber Indiana at $1 58@$1 60; new White Ohio at $1 85; Amber Ohio, part at $1 60@$1 65; new White Tennessee at $1 65, and White California at $1 80@$1 85 ₱ bushel. Corn has been quoted decidedly cheaper on more liberal offerings and a less confident demand. Most of the business has been in boat-loads of fair ordinary to very good new Mixed Western at 93c.@96c., though some car-lots of prime brought as much as 98c. ₱ bushel. The market closed heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,500 bushels at 90c.@98c. for poor to very good new Mixed Western, in boat-loads, closing at 96c. for Sound loads; $1 03@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 04@$1 09 for White do.; and 85c.@88c. for Unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet since our last on a basis of $1 05@$1 25 for Western and State poor to choice, ₱ bushel. Barley rules very dull at about former rates. Barley-malt has been in less request at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been in less demand, and quoted lower and irregular. The bulk of the business has been in mixed Western. Some speculative operations were reported as low as 53c., but there was a moderate trade inquiry @55c. for Sound, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels at 53c.@56c. for inferior to very good Mixed Western; 61c. for very choice do., nearly White; 63c.@66c. for good to choice White State and Ohio ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 32,488 bushels Wheat for London; 2,600 bbls. Flour for Bristol, and 30,135 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 4, 1870:

Wheat—Mary E. Sergeant, Buffalo; N. C. Alvord, Buffalo; Manchester, Buffalo; Rochester, Buffalo; A. D. Merry, Oswego; S. H. Fitch, Oswego; E. A. Gilbert, Oswego.

Coal—Major Anderson, Geneva; M. R. No. 52 Cayuga, Geneva; J. S. Heath, Geneva; Charlotte, Geneva; M. H. Weaver, Geneva; B. Hegaman, Geneva; A. A. Bradley, Geneva; Fall Brook No. 18, Watkins; Fall Brook No. 14, Watkins; William W. Winnett, Watkins; S. T. Hayt, Watkins; The Spirit of the North, Watkins; Peter C. Clifford, Buffalo; Willie Murphy, Buffalo.

Corn—Minnie Thorn, Buffalo; James Bradley, Buffalo; Wm. Harder, Buffalo; W. T. Warner, Buffalo; Lucy Dunn, Buffalo; Robert Newell, Buffalo; Susanne, Buffalo; W. J. Preston, Buffalo.

Oats—Anna, Buffalo; Julia L. Sherwood, Buffalo; Ceves, Buffalo; G. P. Saunders, Oswego.

Lumber—Andrew Case, Buffalo; Carl K. Finney, Buffalo; D. D. Jackson, Buffalo; Ella Fitzpatrick, Buffalo; Emma Gray, Buffalo; Grant & Colfax, Buffalo; A. B. Seely, Lyon's Falls; John Visher, Lyon's Falls; C. C. Parker, Tonawanda; Mimosa, Oswego; E. Bundy, Oswego; Ella Dupuy, Oswego; Sabbath K., No. 2, Oswego; Cora Bowley, Oswego; H. C. Lattimer, Olean; N. M. Carter, Boonville.

Staves—Henry W. Dunn, Buffalo; John Davis, Buffalo; Capt. P. Hammond, Buffalo; L. Z. Peck, Buffalo.

Salt—S. D. Gibson, Syracuse; James Frazee, Syracuse; Col. J. S. Smith, Syracuse; J. D. Patterson, Syracuse.

Hoops—A. McCormick, Buffalo.

Flour—Z. B. Gardiner, Buffalo.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the fourth week in July, in the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1869	21,800	670,800	218,400	......
1870	19,800	739,300	278,700	......
	Dec. 2,000	Inc. 68,500	Inc. 60,300	......

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 31st ult., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1869	163,600	6,993,200	2,473,300	11,800
1870	154,900	6,752,600	1,300,000	82,400
	Dec. 8,700	Dec. 240,600	Dec. 173,300	In. 70,600

By reducing the Wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 56,820 bbls. Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 31st of August in the years indicated:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Canal opened.	April 23.	May 6.	May 10.
Flour, bbls.	115,900	163,600	154,900
Wheat, bushels	4,993,000	6,993,200	6,752,600
Corn, bushels	7,313,900	2,473,300	1,300,000
Barley, bushels	326,500	11,800	82,400
Oats, bushels	3,956,600	1,577,200	1,269,700
Rye, bushels	159,500	210,600	271,000
Malt, bushels	217,300	112,600	212,500
Feed, lbs.	..	4,144,900	4,527,200

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet at previous quotations; 50,000 old Linseed bags have been sold on private terms.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in good demand at 85c.@95c. for shipping, at $1@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 60c.@$1 15 as extremes for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been very quiet and heavy; 50 bales Jute Butts were sold at 4¾c., currency.

HIDES—Have been in very light demand at rather easier rates. Sales, 2,500 Buenos Ayres at 23¼c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote, nominally: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 23¼c.@24c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23¼c.@24c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 22¼c.@22½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 21c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19½c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@16c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17½c.@18½c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency, as they run. *Dry-Salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., [illegible]; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 28@30 lbs., [illegible]; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency, as they run. *Wet-Salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 50@70 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11¾c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 24½c.@25½c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 18½c.@19c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run; *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 12@13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency.

HOPS—Have been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.@25c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been 28 bales; exports — bales. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus:

"Under the influence of a favorable change in the London market, our own market has fully maintained its recent firmness. Should the drought in England continue a week or ten days longer, much anxiety for the safety of the crop, doubtless, would follow. Our next advices from that quarter, therefore, will be looked for with more than usual interest. The recent rains have somewhat improved the prospect of our own crop, though not sufficiently to warrant any change in our former estimate of the yield. Messrs. SQUIER & CONGER, of Waterville, N. Y., are the first in the market with new Hops, a bale of which they forwarded to Mr. JOHN JAY HANNAHS, their correspondent in this City, on the 1st inst. Although of an entirely new variety, and much earlier than any other known, we were astonished at the perfection of the fruit, and adjudge it to be the best bale of 'firstlings' ever received in this market. Though it met with a ready sale, we were unable to learn the price realized for it. Virginia has always received the honor of sending in the 'first bale' until last season, when the famous 'Palmer Seedling' was the first received. Receipts of the week, 439 bales; receipts corresponding week last season, 1,235 bales. Total receipts of the season, 101,148 bales. Export clearances last week, none. Exports corresponding week last season, 1,026 bales. Total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 56,453 bales. Our regular London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of July 23: 'Since our last advices, there has been more life in our market, and a better disposition to treat at late quotations. Our own last growth shows little or no alteration, but Americans (both new and yearlings) have somewhat improved in tone, and there is decidedly an indication of more firmness in prices. Reports from the principal districts of our plantations are not so favorable on the whole, and complaints are continually reaching us of the want of rains, especially on the dry soils and indifferently cultivated gardens, where the yellow appearance at the bottoms of the poles is apparently spreading fast, and grower's estimates of the coming crop gradually diminishing. Our prospects are by no means so flourishing as a week or two since, when the certainty of a large yield seemed to admit of no doubt.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been in request on the basis of $2 25 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand at full rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₱ lb.

LIME—There has been a moderate inquiry for Rockland, at $1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been in quite moderate request, within our former range.

METALS—Copper has been in less request at about previous rates; 165,000 lbs. Ingot were sold at 19¾c.@20¼c. ₱ lb. Iron has shown more activity, with, however, some irregularity in prices; sales, 450 tons Scotch Pig, at $34 for Eglinton; $35 for Glengarnock, and on private terms for Gartsherrie; 50 tons Carrbroe do. at $34 50; 75 tons Somerlee at $35 50; 1,250 tons Rails, chiefly on the basis of $60 50, gold, for English; 900 tons Old do., part double-headed, at $40, currency, ₱ ton. Pig Lead has attracted more attention, and 125 tons foreign have been sold at $6 42½@$6 50, gold, ₱ 100 lbs. Spelter has been in fair demand, and 60 tons foreign have been taken at $6 50@$6 62½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs., the latter rate for Silesian, to arrive. Tin has been moderately dealt in at less buoyant rates; sales, 5 tons English, at 32¾c., gold, ₱ lb.; 1,000 boxes I C Coke Plates on private terms; 1,200 boxes Charcoal do. on the basis of $8 87½, gold, for I C; and 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $7 87½, gold, ₱ box. Straits Tin is dull and weak at 36¼c.@36½c., gold, ₱ lb. Zinc has been quiet at former figures.

MOLASSES—Has been in very light request, yet quoted about steady; small lots of Porto Rico have been sold at 55c.@57c., and of Demerara at 42c., ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c. New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	28c.@33c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	36c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	37c.@42c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@45c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, yet quoted about steady on the basis of $1 75 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Wilmington Tar has been again freely sought after, largely on speculative account, at advanced prices, the range of quotations having been from $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.; 2,000 bbls. were said to have been disposed of at something off the latter rate. Newbern and Washington Tar is wholly unsettled and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been sold to the extent of about 100 bbls., in lots, at from 38½c.@39c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, at 38c.@40c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50. Resin, $1 65@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for Choice White. Wilmington Tar, $2 75@$3. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been light for most kinds, including Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 75c.@76c.; Crude Sperm at $1 32@$1 33; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47½@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 52½@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@72c.; Linseed-oil at 94c.@97c., in casks and barrels; Olive-oil at $1 35; Menhaden at 40c.@45c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.@87½c. ₱ gallon. Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 60c.@63c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c.; White Winter, 80c.@82½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Oil have been generally liberal in the local and Philadelphia markets, and very decidedly so at the Creek; leading to increased depression and irregularity in values, without any improvement in the demand, either for shipment or on speculative account. Crude has been very dull in the local market, and quoted heavy on the basis of about 12c.@12½c., in bulk, and 16½c.@16¾c., in shipping order, ₱ gallon. Refined has been wanted for prompt delivery, and has been taken to a moderate extent on the basis of 23¾c.@24c. for Standard White. For forward delivery it has been offered freely at lower and unsettled prices, yet has not been in much request; 3,000 bbls. were sold for last half of August delivery, at 22½c., ₱ gallon, the market closing weak and feverish. At Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. were sold for early delivery at 22c., but the nominal quotation at the close was 21½c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, there were very eager sellers of Crude Oil in bulk, and the price was depressed, by the extensive offerings, to $2 70@$2 80 on the Lower, and $2 50@$2 60 on the Upper Roads, ₱ bbl., with sales and settlements reported of equal to some 6,500 bbls., including sellers' options, 60 days, at the Lower Road, at $2 80 ₱ bbl., the market having been reported much excited and panicky. The export clearances hence of Refined Oil included 3,590 bbls. for Marseilles, and 62,100 gallons for Malaga. Refined Oil in cases has been in limited demand, quotations ranging from 28c.@30c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues quite dull at about 8¾c.@9c. for shipping order, and 4c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely at lower and somewhat irregular prices; yet the demand has not been active. Most of the purchases have been of Mess and Prime Mess at our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,850 bbls., all told, at $29 75@$29 90, chiefly at $29 75 for Western Mess; $31@$32 for Prime Mess, the latter rate for choice City, a resale; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 25 for City Thin Mess; $29 50@$29 75 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also 500 bbls. Western Mess for October delivery, seller's option, at $30 25 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats have been inactive at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 105 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@24c. for pickled and smoked Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do. ₱ lb. Bacon has been dull today at about 15¼c.@16c. for City-cured, Long Clear and Long Cut Middles ₱ lb. Lard has been weak and drooping, with freer offerings and a moderate inquiry; sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls. at 15⅛c.@17¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16⅜c. for City, and 16⅛c.@16⅞c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 750 tcs. prime Steam, seller August, at 16¼c.@16⅞c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in light request since our last at uniform rates; sales have been reported since our last of 125 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef is dull at $27@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$31 for Indian Mess; $38 50 for Extra City India Mess, ₱ tierce. Sales 100 tcs. Beef Hams continue nominal at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ₱ bbl. Butter has been in fair demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@40c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 2,493 pkgs. Cheese continues in demand at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts have been 13,712 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	34@35
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	30@33
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	30@32
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	30@33
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	25@28
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@40
Western Reserve, firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	26@28
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	15@17

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	14@14⅛
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb.	4@ 8
State Farm Diaries, ₱ lb.	12@13⅛
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8@11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	12@13
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8@11

RICE—Has been quiet but held with confidence, including Carolina at $8 75@$9 25; Rangoon, $7 25@$7 50, currency, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand and steady.

SALTPETRE—Has been more active and quoted firmer; 5,137 bags have been sold at 9c.@9½c., gold, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been in less request at essentially unchanged prices.

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 35c.@36c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 42½c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 40c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency; Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@53c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 45c.@50c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been in request, including Castile at 10¾c.@11½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c., and No. 1 at 6¾c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been moderately sought after, chiefly in a jobbing way, at former rates.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered rather more freely, and have been in less general request at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,325 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9¾c.@11c., chiefly at 9¾@10c. for fair to good refined grades; also 300 boxes Havana, part at 10c. ₱ lb., the market closing dull. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¾c.@10c.; fair to good grocery grades 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; good to choice grocery grades at 10½c.@11c.; Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10¼c.@11¼c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in demand and steady at 12⅛c.@14c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 129,000 lbs. at 9½c.@10¼c. for Inferior to Choice; 34,500 lbs. Stearine at 14½c.@19c.; 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been rather sparingly purchased within our previous range. Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson, 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1@$1 30; common to fair Young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been generally quiet at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 120 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@13c.; 147 cases 1869 Connecticut Seconds and Fillers at 21c.; 50 cases 1868 Connecticut at 45c.@50c.; 364 cases 1869 Ohio at 14½c.; and 400 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₱ lb. We quote: Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7¾c.; Sound do., 7¾c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Medium do., 9¾c.@11¾c.; Good do., 10c.@12½c.; Fine do., 11½c.@31c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c., all light grades. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts—Fillers, 13c.@15c. for Old, and 12½c.@14c. for New; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for Old, and 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c. for Old, and 30c.@40c. for New; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 42c.@50c. for New. New York State—Fillers 10c.@12c. for Old, and 9c.@10c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 18c.@25c. for New; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for Old, and 16c.@35c. for New; Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 8½c.@9½c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 10½c.@16c. for New; Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 15c.@30c. for New. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@92½c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 07, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Common and Medium, 18c.@31c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WOOL—The dealings have been on a moderate scale since our last, and with reduced offerings of desirable lots prices have been well supported.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	42@46
¾ and ½ blood fleece	42@46
Common and ¼ blood fleece	42@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@58
Extra and XX fleece	47@51
¾ and ½ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ blood fleece	44@47
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	42@45
¾ and ½ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ blood fleece	42@44
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@42
Unwashed fleeces	30@32
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, middling to fine	20@30
Common fleece	17@19
Common fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	24@29
Unwashed white fleece	20@22
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@33
Spring Clip, A 1	28@33
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	25@30
Spring Clip, S	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	21@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@37
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	34@37
Southern limed pulled	34@37
Tub washed	47@52
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Kope	28@32
Mexican	16@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	26@30
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	25@28

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at lower and drooping prices. Sales, 231 bbls. at $1 01, closing heavily, ₱ gallon. Receipts, — bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been somewhat brisker, but generally quoted easier toward the close. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms; 15,500 bushels Wheat at 12d. by the steamer of Saturday, Aug. 13; 4,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. ₱ ton, and 500 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.@37s. 6d. For London, 4,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d.@11d. ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 500 bbls. Flour on private terms, and 130 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and order, an Italian bark with 3,500 quarters Wheat at 7s. 3d., and another with 1,800 quarters at the same rate ₱ quarter. For Havre, by steamer, 7,000 bbls. Bread at 5s. ₱ bbl., and 1,500 bbls. Prime Mess Pork at 8s. 4d. ₱ bbl. For Genoa, an American brig, with 2,200 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Friday, Aug. 5, 1870.

Trade in Live Stock was quite small on this forenoon. Horned Cattle ranged from 10c.@15½c. ₱ lb., and weights ran from 4½ cwt.@7 cwt., dressed weight. The Cattle, in general were poor, and just as common as possible. The only animals of any pretensions were a few lots from Ohio. Although the prices quoted are low, the Markets, relatively, are the same as for the past five days; the variation is in the quality of the Stock.

SALES TODAY.

J. H. DALBEY sold for S. W. ALLERTON 25 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; also for S. M. PIKE 56 Jersey Steers, common cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt. B. WESTHIEMER sold for S. W. ALLERTON 60 Illinois Steers, common cattle, from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Also for self 102 Ohio Steers, fair smooth cattle, at the average of 15c. ₱ lb. on the lot, weight 7 cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for ALLERTON & SHERMAN 120 Texan Steers, coarse and light, at $50 ₱ head, dressed weight 4 cwt., 75 lbs. ₱ head. Also for same 72 Missouri Steers, from common to fair, from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; and still again for same 107 Texan Steers, good for such like cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HOUVER sold a few small lots of Pennsylvania Lambs, average weight ₱ head 56 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb., and some of same lot, average weight ₱ head 55 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; also, at Weekawken Yards, same firm sold State Lambs of inferior quality at 8½c. ₱ lb. Sheep slow but firm.

COMMUNIPAW HOG MARKET.

Shipments from Chicago quite light. Small bacon Pigs in demand; prices 12c.@12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. for City dressed. Light weight Pigs command the top price.

RECEIPTS.

The gross arrivals at Communipaw Market for yesterday and today were 536 head of horned Cattle, 1,275 Hogs, 4,089 Sheep and Lambs, arrived in 62 cars. Four cars of Hogs announced by telegram for to-morrow's market. Hogs lively and firm.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The Paris papers published extras last evening, in which it was reported that a heavy fight had been in progress all day at several points along the frontier. A combat is also reported to have occurred at Nieder-Lauterbach, near the junction of the Lauter and the Rhine. No particulars are given. The rumored capture of Saar-Louis after a great battle, which report gained general credence, yesterday afternoon, is contradicted. The accounts of the recent fight at Weissenburg differ in no essential particular from those given yesterday. The battle is represented to have been a bloody one, and the report that the French General, DOUAY, was killed is confirmed. The French admit a reverse, and the accounts through French sources agree with those previously received. Five hundred of the French prisoners arrived at Frankfort yesterday. The total number captured was 800, including eighteen officers. In a report of the Saarbrück affair received in London, the French, it is stated, made some prisoners but captured no cannon. They lost forty killed and sixty wounded. On both sides 600 men were placed *hors du combat*. The French force in the battle was 30,000, and the Prussian 6,000. The fight was won by the artillery, and lasted, as has been stated, six hours. The French, on Thursday, shelled the Saarbrück railway station, but the engines, cars, &c., were removed, and thus saved. At the Camp at Chalons, on Thursday evening, the Garde Mobile had a grand illumination in honor of the victory. Previous to this event some insubordination is said to have been exhibited among the Garde.

A cavalry skirmish near Lauterburg, in which 25 French are said to have defeated 150 Germans, is reported to have occurred on Thursday. The Prussian head-quarters are now at Treves. The London *Times* of yesterday regards an advance on France on the part of Prussia probable, and says Prince CHARLES will push forward and attack Nancy. The reported naval engagement, in which a Prussian ship-of-war was sunk, is pronounced false; no naval fight between the two rival Powers has as yet taken place. The North German three-masted schooner *Laura* was captured by a French man-of-war and taken into Brest yesterday. NAPOLEON has authorized English, American and Austrian physicians to enter the hospital service. £25,000 have been raised by the German Committee in London for sanitary purposes. French agents are purchasing hay largely in Scotland. The English fleet has sailed for Gibraltar. Money in Antwerp is reported scarce, and business at a stand still. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE it is said takes a deep interest in the war, and from a sick bed gives directions and dictates rules for the government of army nurses. In a debate in the British Parliament, last night, on various war matters, it was stated that the Crimean war cost England £80,000,000, half of which was raised by taxation.

The invasion of Belgium, it is said, will be considered a *casus belli* by England. The King of Belgium, as soon as his territory is invaded, will summon to his assistance the Powers who have guaranteed neutrality, and England will respond. From present indications, it is stated in a Paris dispatch, Prussia designs invading Belgium. In reference to the Roman question, the Pope's efforts with the French Empress to change NAPOLEON'S plans have failed, and the last detachment of troops left Rome yesterday. The neutrality of the Pontifical territory will be preserved owing to the successful negotiations of Italy. England, it is reported, will send two frigates to the Tiber, to protect the Pope. The Jesuits are endeavoring to induce His Holiness to remove to Malta. Collisions between French and German soldiers in the Papal service are reported frequent in Rome.

GENERAL.

Advices from Australia to June 30, received in San Francisco, are to the following effect: Webb's Steam-ship line will not probably be subsidized by the Colonial Government. Prince ALFRED was expected at Sydney on the 1st inst. An intercolonial exhibition was soon to be held. A gold nugget, weighing ninety-three pounds, was found recently at Victoria. An effort is making to adopt a protectorate unless England objects. New-Zealand, however, declines to enter into the Colonial alliance. The Adelaide Government has called for proposals for 1,200 miles of telegraph overland, to meet the cable which is to connect Sydney with England. Parliament meets at Sydney on the 11th inst. The British troops are to be withdrawn from Australia during the present month. Great floods have devastated Queensland. The war in New-Zealand is considered at an end.

Gen. W. J. SMITH, a member of Congress, and Judge JOHN W. SMITH, had an altercation in the street in Memphis, Tenn., on Thursday, and the former had his left ear bitten off. Both were arrested, taken to the Police Court, and, yesterday morning, fined $5 each.

The result of the recent elections in Tennessee and North Carolina is as yet in doubt. The indications are that the Democrats have carried the former State, while in the latter large Conservative gains have been made.

Commander GREENE, of the flag-ship *Congress*, in a letter dated at San Domingo City, gives an account of an interview with BAEZ, who says the Republic is in a peaceful state, and will remain so as long as our Government manifests a desire for the annexation of San Domingo. Commander GREENE learns from other sources that the rejection of the treaty caused disappointment in San Domingo City, and that some persons there are disposed to attribute the failure to mismanagement and bad faith on the part of the Dominican Government. Commander GREENE is of opinion that the withdrawal of the protection of the United States, and the prospect of annexation, would lead to a revolution by CABRAL.

The Yale College Scientific Expedition, under Prof. O. C. MARSH, left Cheyenne yesterday, and will next explore the geology of the country between the forks of the Platte.

Mr. TURNER, editor of the Raleigh, N. C., *Sentinel*, was waylaid on his way to the depot at Hillsboro, Orange County, N. C., yesterday morning, and arrested by KIRK'S militia.

An American Dental Association, which has been in session at Nashville, Tenn., for the past three days, adjourned *sine die* on Thursday evening. The next meeting will be held at Atlanta, Ga.

A body supposed to be that of Capt. JOURDAN, of the ill-fated steamer *Silver Spray*, was found, yesterday, near the scene of the recent disaster.

A large meeting of Irishmen was held in St. Louis, on Thursday evening, at which resolutions were adopted to petition the President to pardon Gen. O'NEILL, and the other imprisoned Fenians.

F. L. A. PICHE, of San Francisco, is to present his private collection of minerals, valued at $60,000, to the University of California.

The following advices from the Sandwich Islands to July 27, by the way of San Francisco, are received. The Legislature has passed a divorce law. ROBERT BOYD, a resident of Honolulu since 1822, died July 17. The South Sea Islanders had been sent home again as they were found to be worthless as laborers.

EDWARD STEVER, an insane man, endeavored, on Thursday night, to throw his wife from the window of a house in Philadelphia. He was with difficulty restrained by the Police of that city.

The *L. J. N. Stark*, a new steamer of the Northern Transportation line, was destroyed by fire on Lake Champlain, yesterday morning, near Plattsburg. One man was drowned. The insurance on the boat is $50,000.

Ex-Judge NICHOLAS HEADING, a leading member of the Bar, died at Cincinnati, yesterday, from injuries received some three weeks since, in being thrown from his carriage.

A. M. HIGGINS, a resident of St. Georges, Del., was drowned while bathing at Cape May, yesterday morning.

The second annual reunion of the Army and Navy of the Gulf was held at Boston, yesterday. The attendance was large. The oration of the day was delivered by Hon. N. P. BANKS. A banquet at the Revere House in the evening closed the festivities. The next reunion is to be held at Saratoga July 8, 1871.

A synopsis of monthly report No. 11 of the Bureau of Statistics is furnished by Mr. YOUNG, the head of the bureau. It gives statements of our foreign trade for the eleven months ending May 31, 1870, compared with the same period in 1869.

An agent of the Irish Republican Directory of Fenians in Ireland arrived on Thursday in Philadelphia, for the purpose of effecting harmony between the different organizations in this country. He makes some strange statements as to the aid promised by France in a projected movement to free Ireland, in case England sides with Prussia in the war. The agent, it is said, expresses no confidence in the "professional patriots of New-York," belonging to the Brotherhood.

The cholera, which broke out in Cuba, recently, is reported to have increased, and the deaths now amount to thirty per day.

A severe earthquake shock was felt in Oaxaca, Mexico, July 28.

Two brothers, named THOMAS and ANDREW MURPHY, residing in Brooklyn, E. D., got into a dispute last evening, and THOMAS stabbed ANDREW with a penknife, killing him instantly.

Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., was ordained pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, in Bleecker-street, last evening.

JOHN REAL was executed, in the prison yard of the Tombs, at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, for the murder of JOHN SMEDICK, on the 23d of July, 1868.

Mr. VALENTINE, the defaulting cashier of the Erie freight depot, in Paterson, whose accounts show a much larger deficiency than was at first reported, is said to have been recently in Cleveland. No steps have been taken to secure his arrest.

E. VERPLANCK, son of a well-known New-York merchant, while bathing near Port Richmond, yesterday, was seized with cramps, and before assistance could be rendered was drowned. His body was conveyed to Bergen Point.

The Inspectors of Boilers submitted their quarterly report to the Board of Police yesterday. During the quarter just ended 300 boilers were examined, 42 found defective and 41 were repaired. There were 182 certificates granted.

The Plan of the European Campaign.

The Franco-German conflict has already resolved itself into two well-defined and opposite lines of advance. On the one side the Prussian troops are descending the valley of the Rhine from the great central positions of Coblentz, Mayence and Frankfort, and by the railroad system which centres at Mannheim, are evidently preparing to invade French territory in force. The great line whose terminus is at Strasbourg, crosses the frontier at the town of Weissenburg, whose capture is now placed beyond any doubt. The position of this fortified town as the key of the great iron highway by which the invading troops can be brought to the front, is only one of the advantages gained to the Prussians by its capture. Parallel with the river Lauter, which runs past the town, marking the boundary between France and the Palatinate, there runs a famous series of earthworks nine miles long, closing at the fortified little town of Lauterburg, very near the point at which the Lauter falls into the Rhine. The wide open valley at whose upper end are Mayence and Frankfort, at a distance of upward of one hundred miles, is by this means protected by the troops which hold Weissenburg, and it is obvious that the moment this important line of defense is fairly occupied by the Prussians there will be great danger either of the flank being turned of the French Army, whose right rests upon St. Avold and Saarbrück, or of a united advance by the main body of the Prussians into the heart of France.

As a counter-movement to this we have the French troops retaining Metz as their base of operations, making a wedge-like advance into Germany along the valley of the Saar. The capture of Saar-louis must inevitably be attempted as the first stage of an advance which, presuming the Prussian head-quarters to be at Treves, as reported, would necessitate a decisive battle within a few days. In point of fact the Prussian change of tactics evidenced by their descent upon Weissenburg leaves the Emperor no choice of any other route on the northern frontier whereby to carry the war into the enemy's territory. A victory in the valley of the Saar might place Rhenish Prussia within his power; a victory in the angle formed by the Lauter and the Rhine only leaves him in possession of the entrance to a species of natural blind alley studded with fortresses and closed at the upper end by two of the strongest military positions in the world.

It is obviously, however, of extreme importance that the Prussian foothold on French soil should be disputed ere it become too strong to be easily dislodged. Hence the fighting along the front of the "lines of Weissenburg," to which the village of Nieder-Lauterbach is immediately adjacent; and hence the desperate efforts being evidently made by Marshal MCMAHON to recover the advantage lost in the capture by the Prussians of the key to this strong position. The first general engagement, therefore, may be looked for either in the Valley of the Saar, between the advancing forces of the Emperor and the troops presumedly under King WILLIAM, at Treves, or near the junction of the Lauter and the Rhine, between MCMAHON, with his Algerian cohorts, and the Prussians and Bavarians advancing under the Crown Prince into France.

American Representatives in China and Japan.

The application made a short time since by Mr. DE LONG, our Minister in Japan, for an establishment and retinue on the same scale as, and similar to, that afforded to his British colleague, opens up an interesting question regarding our diplomatic and consular establishments in that country and China. The reasons urged seem sufficiently cogent. More hands are wanted to do the work, and more "show" is necessary to retain influence over the native mind. Dealing with the latter point first, we may admit that it possesses partial weight, but not sufficient to justify the establishment of a staff equal to that of other Ministers representing larger interests than our own. It would be folly to assert that outward appearances are altogether to be lost sight of in dealing with Asiatics. They are given to estimating power and importance by the visible signs which represent it in their own country, and universal experience teaches us that this feeling cannot altogether be ignored. That our national dislike of needless parade and unnecessary expenditure in such matters has led us too far, may be possible; and remembering the testimony borne to that effect by Americans resident in China and Japan, we are disposed to believe that Mr. DE LONG'S application should receive some attention. Sufficient may be done to preserve a proper position for our representative without rushing into an opposite extreme.

The allegation that more officials are required to perform necessary work is, however, of far greater importance to American interests in those countries, and has nothing to do with sentimental fancies as to relative dignity. We are disposed to go much further than Mr. DE LONG, and to say that the whole of the diplomatic and consular establishments, not merely in Japan, but in China also, require a thorough revision and reorganization. At the smaller ports, the Consuls are merchants, whose training has in no way fitted them for the arduous and delicate tasks devolving upon them as judges between their countrymen; while, as diplomatists, they fail utterly. Destitute of interpretorial help, the dispatches which, by the help of a "pigeon-English" speaking *comprador*, they produce for the benefit of the local authorities, are so imperfect that the latter have even been known to show them to the interpreters of other nationalities with the remark that they are utterly incomprehensible. The "consulate" is of course a room in the house, often more filled with "tea-musters" than official documents; while the staff consists of a "marshal," who is as often as not a runaway seaman of doubtful antecedents. Add to this that the profession of a merchant is in Japanese or Chinese eyes extremely low, and the opinion entertained by natives of our representative officials may be easily conceived. It is all very well to say that they must be educated out of such absurd notions, but that argument would equally apply to a great deal which is simply done to meet prevailing ideas in civilized countries.

If we turn to the diplomatic service, we have evidences of insufficiency not less striking. The whole staff at Pekin consists only of the Minister and Secretary of Legation, a resident missionary being attached as interpreter. The ties which bind this latter gentleman to the Legation being of the slenderest description, it frequently happens that he is out of the way when wanted. And if, as has more than once been the case, the Secretary happens to be ill or absent, the minister is compelled to borrow an interpreter from the English or French legation. No demonstration is needed to show how destructive of our position such a system must be. It has formed the theme of numerous articles in the Chinese Press, and is a standing subject of complaint by all citizens whose interests have been injured by the necessary delay which such a short-handed state of affairs necessarily insures.

There is but one cure for this objectionable system—to make the China and Japan consular services an exception to party patronage. Clever, able men, knowing the languages and versed in legal matters could easily be found to take the appointments, if they were assured that their tenure did not depend upon the result of elections at home, in which they can have no voice. But who would undertake to learn Chinese or Japanese, or to read up law—still less, who would give up a practice at home—to reside abroad, conscious that the accidents of one man's life might in a moment displace him and render of no effect the study he had devoted to his duties? Moreover, it may be added that it takes at least two or three years to master the duties of a consulship, in a country where each consul is rather a Minister *in petto* than a consul, as the term is understood in this country. We make no charge against the present consuls, beyond that of unavoidable incapacity for their duties. But we cannot remain deaf to the repeated remonstrances addressed to us by every journal published in China and Japan. Mr. DE LONG'S request is, in this respect, but a legitimate result of the system which, to retain party influence, has seriously injured our prestige in the "Far East."

Our Public Schools.

Our public schools are enjoying their annual Summer vacation, and thousands of their pupils are rusticating among the green hills or playing hide-and-seek beside the sportive waves. The respite is well earned; for there is no more honest or effective work done in any department of the public service than is performed by the teachers and pupils of our public schools. The amount of study required of pupils between twelve and sixteen years of age far exceeds that of former years, and would severely tax most grown people; while the labor involved in the constant care and training of from sixty to eighty children, from different homes and from some unworthy the name, is much more trying and exhaustive than those unacquainted with it imagine.

Our school vacations should begin three weeks earlier than they do. July is usually the most oppressive month, as well as the hottest, and its heat tells with worst effect upon the susceptible organizations of City children. It makes the confinement of the school-room both irksome and injurious, and study while the mercury stands at 90° in the shade is as dangerous as it is difficult. Undoubtedly, some of the mortality among City children in the Summer may be caused by the nervous exhaustion incident to the study and confinement of school. Moreover, very little progress can be made while pupils are absenting themselves by the score, and, as in one instance during the present season, classes lost seventy per cent. in a single week. It would be an excellent arrangement to have all the public schools close on the 3d of July, giving the children a real Independence Day, and thus enabling families to go into the country at the best time.

We fear our people do not fully appreciate the superior advantages and efficiency of our public schools. Whatever else there may be in our City to complain of we can point to them with honest pride. With splendid buildings supplied with every appointment convenience can require or art suggest, with trained teachers, thorough classification, and an admirable system, they give a sound mental training. Money is poured out without stint to make them perfect in every respect, and even books and stationery are furnished to the pupils free, so that the children of the poorest can have no excuse for staying away. Yet, with all this magnificent outlay for popular culture, the work of the schools is sadly interfered with by irregular attendance, thousands of pupils staying away more than half the time. Who can compute the ruinous waste of money and mind involved in the fact that the names of only about two-thirds of the children between the prescribed ages are borne on the public school registers, while the actual average daily attendance hardly reaches sixty per cent. of the whole number enrolled? There are probably thirty thousand children in this City—not including those attending private schools, or those at work in factories and stores, or those kept at home by sickness—who never attend school of any kind. Between fifteen and twenty thousand of these truants are growing up ignorant of everything but vice—Arabs of the street, more to be feared than those of the desert—to prey upon the body politic, and plunder and slaughter at will by and by.

It becomes a question of the highest practical importance how this vast waste of money, opportunity and youthful energy can be stopped. How can this army training for depredation and crime in our streets be arrested in its destructive course and be transformed from the enemy of civilization to its ally? The problem presses for solution. Scarcely a day passes that the community is not shocked by the rowdyism and crimes of mere boys who ought to be in school. The question is too serious and important to receive the usual go-by. Something must be done to lessen truancy in this City and put our youth to better purposes than carousing and gambling and pilfering, or our streets will be uninhabitable if not impassable. The compulsory system of school attendance, enforced with so much success in some places, would hardly be acceptable to people having such exalted ideas of personal liberty as a majority of the inhabitants of this City. But the school authorities might at least set at work a few educational missionaries, who should visit the homes of truant children and awaken the interest and enlist the co-operation of parents; for, in nine cases out of ten, parents have no idea of what their children would gain by regular attendance upon school, nor of what they lose by non-attendance.

The Coal Strikes Once More.

The strikes in the Pennsylvania coal regions are at length concluded, and thus terminates a struggle in the course of which public and private interests have alike been disregarded. Not that any firm assurance can be felt that so reckless and mischievous a contest may not be reopened at any future day. All that can be said is, that, for the present, miners and operators are agreed upon a "basis," and that work has recommenced—to be again suspended probably, as it has been annually for several years, when it suits miners or operators to "regulate the trade." With the details of the controversy, as between these parties, the public has little concern. The elaborate statements put forth by each are generally incomprehensible, and the only conclusion that the public can form is that both are grossly to blame.

The case may be briefly recapitulated: The supply of coal to New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New-Jersey is a monopoly, composed of members having minor differences, but who are substantially agreed in their method of business. They resist the natural influences which should always control the price of any article of prime necessity, by creating artificial conditions for that purpose. A large production tends, of course, to lower prices, if it is placed within the reach of consumers; at certain periods, therefore, it is kept out of their reach, and whatever fall may have taken place is followed by a rise, to perhaps even a higher figure than before. The miners watch the process, and presently demand a share in the resulting profits. This is refused, and a strike ensues. The operators are content that the men should be idle, seeing that the supply on hand is equal to any possible demand, and that while they are spared for a time the payment of wages, the market rates are sustained and even appreciated by the "new trouble in the coal regions." When it is desirable to resume production, the operators give way, a "basis" is agreed upon, and the miners go to work. The sinister character of this manœuvre will strike every observer. But there is a still worse feature of the case, as is broadly asserted by well-informed persons. These say that the miners' strikes are not the result of spontaneous action on the part of the men, but are engineered by the leaders of the trades unions, in the interest of the operators. The course of these strikes certainly does not tend to disprove this allegation, and, if its truth be assumed, we see how a mass of ignorant and hard-worked men are used as tools in the hands of greedy and unscrupulous managers. The public, too, will understand the repeated panics which are attempted, not in the coal market, which knows better, but among consumers, who are expected to rush for supplies for fear of still higher prices.

Meanwhile, the injury done to trade by these proceedings is incalculable, and the poor suffer, also, to an extent little suspected by the more fortunate classes. There was a remedy which Congress might have applied and did not, failing thus in a clear and imperative duty. Had the tax on bituminous coal been removed, the monopolists must have been driven to fair dealing. As it is, consumers can avoid unnecessary purchases throughout the year. When once the demand is thus distributed, as it is distributed in other countries, no violent fluctuations of price will be possible, and the ingenious device of "regulating the market" must come to an end.

English and American Pauperism.

A writer in the last *Westminster Review*, who deals more with facts than theories, attempts to explain the increasing pauperism of England, and to illustrate its phenomena by comparison with the statistics of some of the Australian cities and of New-York and Philadelphia. In all these latter, and especially at Melbourne and Ballarat, he finds an increasing pauperism, which to his mind overthrows the theory that it holds a direct ratio to the crowding of the population. In the two American cities named, he gives only the statistics of one year, having no means of comparison with previous years, but the figures are so enormous that he believes they show that even in a country like this, where there are immense unoccupied areas of ground, and abundant employment for all who have either skill or industry, there are causes other than that of overcrowded avocations. One of these he finds in the very existence of almshouses, which breed the evil they were designed to relieve. No system of relief can never be so extended as to lack customers for its charities. But the final cause he finds in the uneducated condition of the British emigrant as he lands in Australia or America.

That the ratio of population to the square mile is not the solution of pauperism in America is evident. The vast eleëmosynary system of this City is employed mainly in the relief of foreigners upon our shores. The main body of the immigration as it reaches us is immediately utilized, coming as it does with definite ideas as to what it intends to accomplish, and ordinarily with some preparations made in advance, and some friends ready at the pier-head with advice and assistance. But with this valuable element come others, broken-down and disappointed exiles, who have left home in sheer despair, the worthless members of families, shipped away from home to be rid of them, and still others, dissipated or criminals, who left their country for their country's good—these make up the bulk of New-York pauperism. They are an unpleasant codicil to an otherwise excellent legacy, and we need never expect to be rid of them so long as we are able to hold out inducements to the better class of immigrants, who can readily shift for themselves. The inferior class hang listlessly about the City, lacking in intelligence and energy to push back into the country, and the small capital needed to make a start when arrived there, and lacking, also, the skill and training to enable them to give a day's work for a day's wages. Naturally, they bring up at Blackwell's Island.

The article in the *Westminster* is somewhat discursive, and never very positive in the expression of opinion; but the central thought of it is that emigration may be a blessing to him who emigrates, but does not diminish the volume of poverty and hardship in England, but rather tends to increase it, in that it withdraws the best blood and skill from the workshops of the mother country and gives it to the United States and the colonies. He urges that the labor market of England is flooded to excess with unskilled and incompetent laborers; that the skill of the workman is one of the most important elements of commercial success; that the advances made upon England of late years by foreign countries centre upon the skill and industry displayed by foreign workmen; that the depression of English manufacturing interests is due rather to an increase of the intelligence and skill of the Continental and American workman than to any decline in those qualities in the Englishman, who has remained stationary while others have advanced. His remedy, of course, is education, and in that connection he reproaches the trades-unions with putting a premium upon want of skill, by demanding that all workmen shall be paid alike, and by discouraging piece-work.

It is a fact that the United States have recently made exhausting levies upon the skilled labor, not only of England but of the Continent. The spinning of spool-cotton, an immense branch of industry, has been largely transferred to this country, and that in the person of a large colony of Scotch from the banks of the Clyde to those of the Passaic, and of course only the better class of operatives was imported. Many of the most splendid silk robes that adorn the windows of Broadway were "imported" in the form of cocoons, and were spun and woven at Paterson, within a dozen miles of their retail market. The choicest settings of precious stones and the most elaborate chasing and enameling of gold are done at Newark, where single concerns employ three hundred workmen, and have their agents constantly in Paris to catch the latest fashion or employ the most skillful workmen. In this and many other ways, in workers in marble, in fresco artists, in all the avocations that require the educated mind, hand and eye, the United States are making an uninterrupted and heavy drain upon the most valuable order of foreign labor—that which possesses ambition as well as brute force. Year by year as this process goes on, the pauper problem will increase in magnitude in England. Emigration will only make it worse, for reasons which we have indicated. No system of relief can meet its increasing demands, and the only remedy is in the education of the masses until they attain to a skill which England cannot afford to part with, and can afford to pay so liberally as to retain it at home.

Intelligence from North Carolina, in regard to Thursday's election, is still meagre and inconclusive. It seems certain that the anticipations of riot and bloodshed, which were Gov. HOLDEN'S pretext for invoking the presence of Federal troops, were not realized. And it seems at least probable that, notwithstanding HOLDEN'S extraordinary efforts,—we might almost say, in consequence of those efforts,—the gains have been on the side of the Democracy. There is a possibility of managing election matters a little too much.

There is a strong inclination in the Michigan Legislature to supplement provision for obligations unconstitutionally assumed by municipalities in aid of railroads, with an amendment prohibiting future aid. One is dictated by duty—the other by expediency. The State cannot, without dishonor, suffer outstanding bonds to prove worthless in hands that accepted them in good faith; but it will act wisely, and will set an example which New-York might profitably imitate, if it explicitly deny the legislative power to render aid to other corporate enterprises. The system that has grown up is demoralizing, and in the end will be disastrous, whether at Albany or Lansing. It has been a prolific source of intrigue and corruption, has fostered many projects of questionable merit, and has entailed liabilities upon communities which will some day result in trouble. The town-bonding system, as it is called here, is bad, and direct State aid is not one whit better.

It is unfortunate for the Republican Party in Missouri that its harmony is broken and its usefulness impaired by the continuance of the wholesale disfranchisement which in that State is one of the worst products of the war. That disfranchisement was one of the expedients resorted to by the dominant party during the war, is, perhaps, not surprising, considering the bitterness and peril of the animosities which grew out of the conflict between loyal and rebel opinion. Tennessee had its parallel in that respect in Missouri. The restoration of peace, however, should have been followed by the earliest possible mitigation of the pains and penalties of war. But an opposite course has been pursued in the latter State; disfranchisement, one of the most irritating of penalties, is perpetuated; and thus while old and generally useful citizens are denied the franchise, an element of discontent is kept alive which poisons the partisanship of the State. Sooner or later this form of proscription must cease; and Republicans act imprudently when they defer a work whose value depends upon its prompt and generous performance.

Doubt hangs over the result of the Judicial election in Tennessee. Our Knoxville correspondent, yesterday, claimed a Republican triumph in the eastern section of the State. This morning's dispatch from Memphis declares the general result doubtful, while from Nashville a Democratic victory is asserted. Exceptional violations of the law enforcing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are spoken of, but otherwise the contest seems to have been conducted quietly. Its national significance is in relation to the November election, the result of which Thursday's voting may be supposed to foreshadow.

Georgia politics are growing hot again. They are made hotter by that facility in bungling which has been characteristic of Congress at divers stages of the reconstruction business. Months were consumed in attempts to construct a measure providing for the readmission of the State; and, after all, the bill that passed was tinkered and changed amid the hurry which immediately precedes adjournment. The result is what might have been expected. There are opposite opinions as to the meaning of the act on questions affecting the tenure of the present Legislature and the present set of State officers. On one side it is insisted that an election must be held this Fall—on the other, that an election shall be deferred until Congress determines a controverted point. Meanwhile angry passions are rising on both sides. Some of the unreconstructed are growing particularly violent. "Let them attempt delay," says an advocate of an early election, "and we will tear their hearts from them, and throw them as food to the demons of hell." Of this convincing style of controversy we might cite many other examples, —though neither the State, nor a majority of its people should be held responsible for them. By and by, perhaps, it may occur to the disputants that there are competent judicial authorities who may decide precisely what the law does mean,—and, that settled, there should be no further cause of quarrel.

Washington prophets are experiencing ill-luck. They predicted that the meeting of the Cabinet, yesterday, would be occupied mainly with the question, Shall an extra session of Congress be called? Some of them went further and declared that such a session would be convened forthwith. Well, the Cabinet assembled yesterday, and sat two hours and a half,—but, according to the telegrams, its attention was devoted to routine business, the talked-of extra session not being discussed at all. Gen. GRANT should have more consideration for the prophetic reputation of the itemizing fraternity.

There is a mystery about the San Domingo business which somebody should solve. We noticed yesterday suspicious allusions to a United States protectorate, which had appeared in published letters from San Domingo City. Now we have the same idea reproduced in a letter from Commander GREEN, of the flag-ship *Congress*, to the Navy Department. "I am inclined to the opinion," he writes, "that a withdrawal of the protection of the United States, and of the prospects of annexation at some future time, would lead to revolution by CABRAL." What does the "protection" here spoken of amount to? If it means "protection" of BAEZ against CABRAL, who authorized it and what can justify it? If it implies the maintenance of BAEZ in power by the United States, as against revolution by the people he professes to represent, with what propriety and under what sanction can such "protection" be continued? There is nothing improper in these inquiries, and they should be answered.

Whimsical as it may seem, there are people in England who seek every opportunity to rush into print to challenge the truth of the Newtonian system, not only as regards gravity but even the rotundity of the earth. In the United States there are a few philosophers of the same school, but we have of late heard little of them. One of their trans-atlantic brethren wrote the other day to a London paper offering a challenge to the "Newtonians" to the following effect: To select six miles of still water, place a boat at one end, with a flag, say six feet, above the surface. At the other end a good telescope, to be set at an elevation of eighteen inches. The proposer now affirms that the boat and the flag will be *distinctly visible through the glass*; whereas if the earth is in reality a globe, the top of the flag would be more than seven feet below the intervening arc of water! It is clear that this ingenious person has never been at sea, but it would do good to the hearts of the Cardinals who frowned dissent upon GALILEO'S *E pur se muove*, to know that in England, at nearly the twentieth century, their old-fashioned principles have so sturdy a representative.

It is nothing new to say that wars are not unmitigated evils, but it is not often that we can perceive in them an immediate and positive advantage. The claims of our varied and magnificent scenery upon the attention of American tourists have long been urged. There is no country in the world in which the most enthusiastic seeker after the picturesque can gratify his tastes in this direction more readily and completely than in this. The mountain ranges, splendid rivers, boundless prairies, are quite as well worth seeing as anything that Europe can offer. The facilities for travel, too, are unrivaled. The European war will send home numbers of Americans touring abroad, and prevent others setting out hence. The result must be that they will examine the resources for vacation journeys nearer home, and gain, what should be sought first of all, a more intimate knowledge of their own country.

The *World* preaches a homily to the South, and to Democratic extremists generally, which must prove very unpalatable to them. It says that the great mistake of the Democratic Party was in permitting the schism at Charleston, in 1860, which led to the war. It was that which brought to the Democracy all its trouble. Subsequently that trouble was intensified and continued by the impracticable resistance of the party, North and South, to the results of emancipation, including negro suffrage. The *World* thinks that the South should abandon its resistance to dead issues, forego its senseless cry for "a white man's government," and allow the party to fight out the political battle at the North and upon live issues. These are very sensible views, and we wait to hear the response of the Mobile *Register*.

Nearly everybody sees that Congress made a serious mistake in refusing to heed the President's proposal to modify the existing laws as to the registration of foreign-built vessels. But the President may well doubt the advisability of calling an extra session to enable Congress to correct its error, as but four months will intervene before the regular session will convene. If the war shall be a protracted one, as now seems to be generally anticipated, there will be time then to partially relieve the mistake; if not, the opportunity will have passed before Congress could agree upon the necessary legislation.

The Seat of War—Railroads and Their Stations—The Distance from Point to Point.

The following are the stations and distances on the principal German and French railroads which intersect the seat of the present European war. The Rhenish Railroad run in a north-westerly direction along the left bank of the Rhine from Bingerbrueck at the mouth of the Nahe River to Cologne, having a length of ninety-five miles. The following are the principal stations on the railway and their distances from the starting-point: Bingerbrueck, Bacharach, 8 miles; Oberwesel, 12½ miles; St. Goar, 16½ miles; Bopard, 26 miles; Cappellen, 35 miles; Coblentz, 38½ miles; Neuwied, 46½ miles; Andernach, 49 miles; Brohl, 53½ miles; Nd. Breissig, 56 miles; Sinzig, 59½ miles; Remagen, 61¾ miles; Rolandseck, 66 miles; Mehlem, 68¾ miles; Godesberg, 70 miles; Bonn, 74½ miles; Boisdorf, 78 miles; Sechtem, 82¾ miles; Bruehl, 85 miles; Cologne, 95 miles.

From Neunkirchen in Rhenish Prussia east the railroad stations and distances are: Kaiserslautern in Rhenish Bavaria, 29 miles; Neustadt, 48½ miles; Ludwigshafen, 67 miles; Worms, 81 miles. The railroad from Germersheim to Spires, in Rhenish-Bavaria, near the Rhine, is 7 miles in length. From Frankfort-on-the-Main, south, along the Main-Neckar Railroad, the stations and distances are as follows: Darmstadt, 15¾ miles; Zwingenberg, 26½ miles; Auerbach, 28 miles; Bensheim, 30 miles; Heppenheim, 33 miles; Weinheim, 39¼ miles; Friedrichsfeld, 48 miles; Manheim, in Baden, 53½ miles. From Kehl, in Baden, on the Rhine, opposite Strasbourg, the railroad stations, to the east with their distances are: Kork, 2½ miles; Legelshurst, 4 miles; Appenweier, (junction,) 7 miles. From Manheim in Baden, south along the Baden railroad, running nearly parallel with the Rhine, the principal stations and their distances are: Heidelberg, 11½ miles; Langenbrucken, 26¾ miles; Bruchsal, 32½ miles; Carlsruhe, 46 miles; Ettlingen, 50¼ miles; Muggensturm, 56 miles; Rastadt, 61 miles; Oos, 66½ miles; Buehl, 69 miles; Achern 79 miles; Renchen, 83 miles; Appenweier, (junction,) 86½ miles; Offenburg, 92 miles; Friburg, 131 miles; Basle, Switzerland, 170 miles. From Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg, north-west, the stations and distances are: Ludwigsburg, 9¼ miles; Bietigheim, 15 miles; Muehlecker, 29 miles; Maulbronn, 33¾ miles; Bretten, 39½ miles; Bruehsal, in Baden, 49 miles. From Paris, north-east, the stations and their distances are: Rheims, 99¾ miles; Charleville, 153½ miles; thence south-east—Sedan, 163 miles; Montmedy, 201½ miles; Longuyon, 214½ miles; Thionville, France, 241½ miles.

From Paris, east, the stations and their distances are: Nancy, 220 miles; thence, north, to Metz, 244¾ miles; thence, east, to St. Avold, 275½ miles; Forbach, (France,) 287¼ miles. From Paris, east again, the stations and distances are: Luneville, 240 miles; Avricourt, 255 miles; Sarrebourg, 268¾ miles; Saverne, 285 miles; Strasbourg, (France,) 312½ miles. From Strasbourg, across the Rhine, to Kehl, the distance is 12½ miles.

Personal.

Lord Wodehouse, of England and Paymaster Cunningham, United States Navy, are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Gov. Wells, of Virginia, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. A. W. Adams, and Arthur McArthur, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Jas. F. Joy, of Detroit, Mich., and Gen. Denckla, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. A. Griswold, of Troy; D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse, and Col. Thackerall, of the British Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

POLITICAL.

POLITICS AT SARATOGA.

Meeting of the State Central Committee—The Next State Convention—The Squabbles Among New-York Republicans—Settlements Satisfactory and Otherwise.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 5, 1870.

Politics was, yesterday, the absorbing topic of conversation at the principal hotels, the usual routine of Saratoga life having been for the nonce broken in upon by the sitting of the Republican State Central Committee, which began its session at noon on Thursday. There was a full attendance of members of the Committee. As the TIMES readers are aware, the ostensible object for which this meeting was called was to appoint the time and place for holding the next State Convention. The fact, however, having been made public in the TIMES, about two weeks ago, that the Central Committee would take into consideration the disputes which have for some time past existed as to the legality and regularity of the contesting Republican associations in the Seventh, Ninth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts of New-York City, (in each of which there are two organizations, each claiming to be the regular and legitimate representative of the Republicans in those districts,) brought up from the Metropolis a large number of politicians from the sections in question, anxious to know at what decision the Committee would arrive. The TIMES telegram of yesterday gave you a list of the most prominent of these. The Committee's deliberations were presided over by Hon. HAMILTON HARRIS. The first business transacted was the fixing the time and place for holding the State Convention, the agreement being Sept. 7 as to the former, and Saratoga Springs as to the latter.

POLITICAL DISPUTES.

Then was taken up the absorbing question, How shall the disputes between New-York Republicans be settled so that there shall be no longer a division among any portion of the rank and file of that City? The Ninth District contestants were first heard. Here there are two Associations, each claiming to be regular. One meets at Bleecker Building, and is presided over by Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH; the other holds its convocations at Lebanon Hall, under the Chairmanship of Mr. GEO. E. KEYSER. Both these gentlemen appeared before the Committee on behalf of their respective organizations. It was soon found, however, that there was very little difficulty in the way of effecting a compromise between these two factions, and after a short disputation the Committee recommended that a union be effected on this basis: The officers of the new association to be alternated—the President to be taken from one side, the Vice-President from the other; the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries to be chosen in like manner, as also the members of the various Committees of the organization and its delegates to the City General Committee. If the President be chosen from the Bleecker Building faction, then Lebanon Hall is to be the place of meeting for the new organization, and *vice versa*. This arrangement was acquiesced in by both sides; so the dispute in the Ninth District may be considered as settled.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The squabble in the Seventh District proved to be more embarrassing. The two organizations here are presided over by Mr. JOS. W. FORBES and Hon. F. A. CONKLING, respectively. Mr. CONKLING is in town, but he did not present himself before the Committee, Mr. LAWSON was left to advocate the claims of the Conkling organization, and Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE those of the Forbes party, seconded by Hon. THOMAS A. STEWART. On appearing before the Committee Col. DUGANNE made the following proposition as a basis of settlement:

1. That a Conference Committee to be named by each organization, shall meet and draw lots for the choice of President of the Association. That party failing to obtain the President, shall name the Vice-President, and so alternate through the two secretaries and members of committees.

2. That the 483 names now enrolled as members of the Association presided over by Jos. W. FORBES shall continue to be the basis of union, and that the names claimed to be enrolled by the other Association, shall be submitted to the Conference Committee, and two members of the State Committee, in conjunction therewith; and that a new roll shall be prepared by agreement of such Conference Committee after fair investigation of all claims to membership as Republican residents of the Seventh Assembly District.

This proposition was taken into consideration by the Committee, who, after some deliberation, made the following decision:

That Messrs. JOS. W. FORBES and LAWSON be empowered to strike from the roll the names of non-Republicans, now members of the organization of which Mr. FORBES is President, and to add to it the names of all known Republicans on either of the two old lists of enrollment, and that such list is to be the list of members of the recognized association of the district. In case these two gentlemen are unable to agree as to any name or names proposed to be put on the enrollment list, Judge B. ELACTIN, of Newburg, is, as umpire, to determine the question, and his decision is to be final.

This mode of settlement was agreed to by the contestants, and thus the dispute in the Seventh District was terminated.

DISTRICT FIFTEEN.

The Fifteenth District contest seemed to present serious obstacles. At any rate the Committee was unable to arrive at any definite result with regard to it and just before adjourning *sine die*, a resolution was adopted declaring that no action was necessary or advisable on the part of the Committee, and remanding the whole matter in dispute back to the Republicans of the Fifteenth District for settlement. The two organizations in this district meet respectively at Crum's Hall, No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, and at Lincoln Hall, Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street. Over the former organization, H. D. LAPAUGH, Esq., presides, and over the latter, Mr. E. H. REED. Both these gentlemen appeared before the Committee, when Mr. REED offered a compromise to Mr. LAPAUGH, the basis of which was that the Association officers and the delegates to the General Committee should be divided between the two existing organizations. Mr. LAPAUGH refused to listen to the proposition, averring that the disputed matter between them was a difference of a radical character, and that he did not feel justified in making any compromise of the question at all; that the members of his organization are aggrieved at the action of their opponents, and insist on a decision that shall declare them to be the only regular organization in the district, or else that the Lincoln Hall Association shall be so declared. The advocates of the claims of the respective organizations in this district made averments so widely different as to the alleged frauds perpetrated in the election of delegates to the General Committee, and in the choice of officers, that the Central Committee men expressed themselves totally befogged as to the matter, and unable to get at the truth of the case so as to give a proper decision. The remanding of the matter back to the Republicans of the district will, in all probability, result in the selection of a double delegation to the State Convention, unless the dispute be compromised between the factions before that time, and from the present aspect of things such a compromise seems to be highly improbable if not impossible.

RETURNING HOME.

The majority of the New York politicians who were here yesterday left for home to-day. Mr. GREELEY left this morning for the Adirondack region, where he intends to spend the remainder of the hot season. Senator FENTON had a grand reception here last evening at the residence of Gen. G. S. BATCHELLER. Among those who called to pay their respects were HORACE GREELEY, Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Gen. SHARPE, Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, W. R. STEWART, and other gentlemen prominent in political circles. This afternoon the Senator and his daughter left for their home in Jamestown. Senator CONKLING left yesterday for Utica.

J. E. B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Elections in North Carolina and Tennessee—Conservative Gains in the Former State—The Latter Probably Democratic—Frauds at the Ballot-Box.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.—The vote is very close in this county, (Wake,) with heavy conservative gains. The Republicans confidently expected 1,000 majority in this city, but received only about 750. It is thought now that the two Conservative candidates for the House of Representatives (States have defeated the two colored Republican candidates, and that HARRIS, the negro candidate for Congress, has lost the county by a small majority. The vote for Senatorial candidates in Franklin County is very close, with chances in favor of the Democrats. This will be a tremendous Conservative gain. Rowan, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Orange and Guilford Counties have gone Democratic. It is said that in Alamance County the Conservatives were so intimidated by HOLDEN'S militia that they did not vote, so the county went largely Republican. The vote in Franklin and Granville Counties is very close, and is not yet decided. It is confidently expected that Johnston and Chatham Counties will go largely Democratic.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Raleigh says the Conservatives have carried the North Carolina Legislature. The Conservatives have gained a Congressman in the Rockingham, N. C., District.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—The judicial election, yesterday, resulted in the defeat of the Republicans by 2,000 votes. Col. EATON, the United States Marshal, has arrested the officers of election in the Sixth Ward for violating the law enforcing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. They will be examined before United States Commissioner SMITH on Monday. There is great dissatisfaction among the Republicans from the fact that a large portion of the Republican ticket had to be thrown out because they did not set forth in terms the particular division of the State the candidates for the Supreme Bench were in; moreover, the Republicans voted for Chancellors and Judges, for which no election was ordered. United States officials are taking the depositions of a number of colored voters in regard to frauds and intimidations at the polls.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5.—The election, yesterday, passed off quietly. The Conservative ticket for the Supreme Bench is undoubtedly elected. The interest was concentrated in the choice of Chancellors, for which there were three candidates. The result is not yet known. Knox County gives a Radical majority.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Temperance Convention, held at Bloomington, Ill., yesterday, nominated GEORGE W. MUIER, of Tazewell County, for Congress, from the Eighth District.

Additional Returns from North Carolina—The Probable Result.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 5.—In this county it is thought the Republican ticket will average about 200 majority, with chances in favor of the Conservative Senatorial candidates. Telegrams received indicate that the Conservatives have swept the western portion of the State. GILLIAM and ROGERS, Conservative candidates for Congress from this district, will probably be elected by 500 majority. Present indications show that the Conservatives have a handsome majority in the Legislature on the joint ballot, thereby securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of ABBOTT. Returns come in slowly. The following is probably the result for Congressmen:

First District—Cobb, Republican.
Second District—Forty-first Congress, Thomas, Republican.
Third District—Uncertain, with indications in favor of Waddill, Democrat.
Fourth District—Forty-first Congress, Gilliam, Democrat; Forty-second Congress, Rogers, Democrat.
Fifth District—Uncertain, with chances in favor of Scott, Republican.
Sixth District—Sinober, Democrat.
Seventh District—Harper, Democrat.

From what can now be gathered, SHIPP, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, is elected by a handsome majority.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—The returns received today from the eastern and central portions of the State, indicate the election of four Conservative Congressmen from the Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, with the Fifth District in doubt. The Conservative gain in nearly every county heard from, leaves but little doubt or a majority in the Legislature on a joint ballot. The returns already in show that the Conservatives gained twenty-five members in the Legislature, with more than half the counties yet to hear from. A gain of thirty-six members will give a Conservative majority on a joint ballot. In this Congressional district, DOCKERY loses in every county heard from. In New-Hanover, he loses over 1,000 on the former vote. That county certainly elects one Conservative Senator and one Conservative Representative.

POLITICAL NOTES.

It is suggested that VOORHIES may come out under DUNN in the hot canvass of the Sixth Indiana Congressional District. But argument is easy if one is allowed to assume his facts as Mr. VOORHIES does, when he asserts that "not a dollar of the public debt has been paid, and will not be for the next thirty years."

Hon. DAVID M. WOODSON, of Carrollton, will probably receive the Republican nomination in the Tenth Congressional District of Illinois. CYRUS EPLER, of Jacksonville, is his most formidable rival.

In the Sixth Illinois Congressional District, Hon. BURTON C. COOK, the present Representative, Messrs. E. S. LELAND, SNAPP and CORWIN are spoken of as candidates in the next election.

Among the candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Hon. MILTON L. CLARKE, of Chillicothe, is mentioned.

The renomination of Hon. W. H. ARMSTRONG, the present representative in Congress from the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District, will be supported by Lycoming County.

A Chicago paper accuses the St. Louis *Democrat* of exciting a rebellion against the nomination of Capt. HAVENS in the Fourth Congressional District of Missouri. The insurgents threaten an Amnesty-Revenue-Tariff candidate to oppose him.

The "sympathy" manifested by a certain class of Republican politicians with the Prussian side of the European contest, does not meet much encouragement from at least one Chicago journal, which remarks: "The Republicans can not afford to make Prussian sympathy a part of their regular platforms anywhere. Let such sympathy be personal, not political. We can g in nothing by a policy which shall commit the party to either side."

A special election is ordered in the Eighth Illinois Judicial District on the 10th inst., to choose a successor to Judge SCOTT, recently elected to the Supreme Court Bench. Major M. W. PACKARD is in the field for Republican suffrages.

The Republicans of Louisiana nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, in New-Orleans, on Monday. Congressional candidates, except for the Fifth District, will be named at the same Convention.

The Forty-second Congress will probably contain two colored Representatives. In the Fourth, North Carolina, and Fourth, South Carolina, Districts, two colored men have been nominated, JAMES HARRIS and R. B. ELLIOTT, both of whom stand a fair chance of being elected.

Judge D. P. LOWE, of Bourbon County, Kansas, is the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fort Scott District.

The opponent of Gen. SCHENCK, should the General accept the nomination tendered by the Republicans of the Third Ohio District, will probably be Col. NOLAN, who is an aspirant for the Democrat nomination.

An exchange says the only Democratic speech made in Dublin, Ind., in twenty years, was delivered there recently by Judge GOODING.

The Maine United States Senatorship stands at present between Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, Senator MORRILL, and one of the WASHBURNS.

Hon. S. S. MARSHALL, Democratic Representative from the Thirteenth Illinois Congressional District, will not be a candidate for renomination. He entered Congress in 1854.

The Missouri Fifth District rejoices in five aspirants for election to Congress.

Baltimore is said to have a "large and respectable colored Democratic organization." This is probably one of the results of the residence of "Mr. NASBY" in Maryland.

In a recent speech in the Democratic Convention of the Seventh Indiana Congressional District, Ex-Senator HENDRICKS took a different view of negro suffrage from that which colored his New-Orleans speech; in fact he recanted the erroneous doctrine then set forth and advocated the resolutions of the Convention denouncing negro suffrage and the Fifteenth Amendment "as a shame and a disgrace."

WASHINGTON.

Meeting of the Cabinet—Routine Business—The President and Congress—No Extra Session—The Bellicose Congressman Again—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The visit of the President to-day produced a slight ripple in the sluggish official life of Washington. He arrived this morning, accompanied by his son and his private Secretary, and was met at the depot by the Secretary of the Navy with a carriage. In the course of the forenoon he was at the Treasury Department for about an hour, and at noon he called a session of his Cabinet. This continued about two hours, and was without any special significance. Messrs. FISH and BOUTWELL were represented by their assistants, and the session was devoted wholly to matters of routine, no important question being up for consideration. Two or three minor appointments were determined and announced, several others discussed, a number of money warrants approved and a batch of commissions signed. This was about all, and there was nothing in the proceedings out of which sensation-mongers can make a stir. The President dined with the Secretary of the Navy, then rode out for an hour or two and left this evening for Long Branch, whence he goes, on Monday, for a week's visit to St. Louis.

CONGRESS.

There is a great deal of needless talk about an extra session of Congress. The President still holds that a mistake was made in not taking some action with reference to our shipping interests, but also holds that as Congress has passed upon the question, there is no occasion at present for seeking a reversal of that action. Persons interested in the matter have sought to influence his mind, but he remains of opinion that it would not be politic to convene Congress for the consideration of the subject, and there is no other issue on which a session is needful. He said this afternoon that he should not call one now, and didn't see any reason for thinking it would be necessary for members to come here before the usual time in December. He was very direct and decided in his conversation, and all uneasy souls may therefore be at rest on this point.

SEGAR CATCHES A TARTAR.

Mr. SEGAR, of Virginia, has been on the warpath again today. This time he tried to use his cane on the head of the law partner of Mr. LINCOLN, the man he assaulted yesterday. He did not fare as well, however, in this front attack on the partner as in surprising LINCOLN from the rear. Today he was tumbled over before any damage was done and taken in charge by some citizens. Mr. LINCOLN'S wounds do not seem to be of any serious character, though they are very painful. There is no fracture of the skull.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Superintendents of National Cemeteries complain that the forty cents now allowed them for rations is not sufficient, and those in the South say the rations would be better than the money for them at that rate. The War Department is looking into the matter, and will probably allow an increase in certain circumstances.

THE CONSUL AT SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Dr. BUCHANAN WEBSTER, of Norwich, Conn., our new Consul to Sheffield, England, vice ABBOTT, removed, is here to make arrangements for going to the scene of his duties. He was connected with the Sanitary Commission during the war, and receives this appointment without having been an applicant.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PERSONAL.

The President returned to Washington this morning, accompanied by Gen. PORTER. At noon there was a Cabinet meeting attended by Secretaries COX, BELKNAP, ROBESON, Postmaster-General CRESWELL, Attorney-General AKERMAN, Assistant Secretary of State DAVIS, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury RICHARDSON. During his sojourn here the President is domiciled with Secretary ROBESON. He will leave here to-night for Long Branch, and on Monday proceed to St. Louis....The leave of absence, with permission to go beyond the sea, granted to Major-Gen. SICKLES, United States Army, retired in special orders No. 138, June 9, 1869, from the Adjutant-General's office of the War Department, is extended one year.

The Postmaster-General will leave Washington, to-morrow, for his home in Maryland, and return next Thursday, when the bids for envelopes will be opened.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Mr. BAILEY, of Ohio, as Consul at Hong-Kong, and WILLIAM R. TAYLOR as Collector of Customs for the districts of Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island.

THE BRITISH MISSION.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN has not yet accepted the mission to England. It is understood that the unsettled condition of his business affairs delays a response.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Synopsis of Monthly Report No. 11 of the Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—Monthly Report No. 11, of the Bureau of Statistics, is now in press. It contains the accounts of our foreign trade for the eleven months ended May 31, 1870, as compared with the corresponding period of 1869. The head of the Bureau, Mr. EDWARD YOUNG, furnishes the following synopsis:

	Imports.	Dom. Ex. Specie val.	Foreign Exports.
Month ending May 31, 1870.....	$40,208,759	$38,312,979	$1,913,783
Month ending May 31, 1869.....	41,761,978	29,291,286	3,341,715
11 months ending May 31, 1870.....	421,935,617	385,940,711	27,769,377
11 months ending May 31, 1869.....	397,660,918	290,348,991	22,256,430

It will be seen by the above table that for the eleven months ending May 31, 1870, the imports exceeded the exports by $8,225,529, presenting a very favorable contrast with the same period of 1869, when the excess of imports over exports was $85,055,497. The value of commodities remaining in warehouse May 31, 1870, was $54,029,402, against $56,338,076 in 1869.

Proportions shipped in American and Foreign vessels during the eleven months ending May 31, 1870:

	Imports.	Dom. Ex. Mixed Val.	Foreign Exports.
American vessels..	$137,426,906	$170,149,137	$11,986,347
Foreign vessels....	284,508,711	290,486,716	15,783,030

Eleven months ending May 31, 1869:

American vessels..	$142,774,362	$123,716,099	$14,154,813
Foreign vessels....	254,886,556	253,906,865	8,101,617

Of the total imports for the eleven months ending May 31, 1870, $43,413,757 was free of duty; $378,521,860 dutiable; $246,472,785 entered for consumption, and $175,462,832 entered warehouse.

The principal commodities imported were: Gold and silver coin and bullion, $26,610,034; living animals, $5,834,853; breadstuffs, $7,792,528; coffee, $22,079,218; cotton and manufactures of cotton, $22,421,562; chemicals, drugs and dyes, $6,189,898; flax and manufactures of flax, $15,793,980; fruits, $7,007,644; furs and fur skins, $2,011,454; hides and skins other than furs, $13,326,291; iron and manufactures of iron, $26,648,619; leather and leather goods, $9,030,998; silk and manufactures of silk, $26,128,580; sugars and molasses, $60,087,100; tea, $13,157,992; tin and manufactures of tin, $8,568,311; wines, spirits and cordials, $6,911,897; wood and manufactures of wood, $8,125,350; wool, sheep's, goats' and camels' hair, and manufactures of, $39,322,750.

The principal articles of domestic export were: Agricultural implements, $921,733; living animals, $920,556; breadstuffs, $66,071,136; raw cotton, $215,498,206; manufactures of cotton, $3,292,262; gold and silver coin and bullion, $38,194,999; manufactures of gold and silver, $62,670; iron and manufactures of, $128,181,986; steel and manufactures of, $5,722,286; naval stores, $4,899,258; petroleum oil, $28,099,939; all other oils, $1,799,733; provisions, $26,971,595; tallow, $3,666,277; tobacco and manufactures of, $20,254,036; wood and manufactures of, $12,574,078.

The principal articles re-exported were: Gold and silver coin and bullion, $12,990,084; oils, $1,311,872; provisions and tallow, $1,866,584; tea, $1,199,171.

The following are the values of the principal commodities remaining in warehouse May 31, 1870: Coffee, $4,197,249; manufactures of cotton, $1,574,556; manufactures of flax, $1,402,872; fruit, $1,349,307; hemp and manufactures of hemp, $876,483; iron and manufactures of iron, $2,243,194; leather and leather goods, $960,853; brown sugar, $17,972,408; molasses, $2,732,273; tea, $5,631,937; wines, spirits and cordials, $1,96[illegible],467; wool, &c., and manufactures of, $8,205,684.

Vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered into and cleared from the United States during the eleven months ending May 31, 1870:

	—Entered.— No.	Tons.	—Cleared.— No.	Tons.
American vessels.....	9,423	3,113,526	9,478	6,163,274
Foreign vessels.....	17,250	5,156,861	19,221	5,157,854
Total.....	26,673	8,270,689	26,663	8,321,127

Eleven months ending May 31, 1869:

American vessels.....	8,773	3,076,993	8,591	3,051,986
Foreign vessels.....	16,438	4,790,994	16,288	4,791,308
Total.....	25,211	7,867,927	24,879	7,843,234

The report contains a summary for the month of May, 1870, which exhibits the values of the imports and exports to and from each Customs district and foreign country, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared and the value of goods remaining in warehouse in each Customs district. Monthly No. 10, which has been declared for the purpose of giving the public debt statement on the 1st instant, contains, in addition to what has already been announced, the new Tariff act, with a table showing the estimated decrease of duties now reduced, or made free, the net reduction amounting to about twenty-four millions of dollars per annum.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Murder of an Entire Family at Baradero—The Assassins Not Arrested.

The following account of a fearful tragedy comes to us in a recent issue of the Buenos Ayres *Standard*:

"The city was startled yesterday morning by the announcement of a fearful murder that has been committed at Baradero, in this province. The victims comprise all the members of a family consisting of the husband, wife and two young children. In the hurried details to hand only the slightest motive can be discerned for this awful crime, and up to the present no trace of the perpetrators has been found.

This Baradero murder exceeds in atrocity any of the numerous crimes that have for some time past shocked society in this country, and fully equal in mystery and horror the worst ebullitions of moral depravity that so frequently break forth in the overcrowded centres of Europe or the States. It is unnecessary to remind the Government that some extraordinary effort on its part for the apprehension and punishment of the frightful deed is imperatively called for. Should the Baradero assassins go undetected and unpunished the consequences will be most serious, as the rural population will become convinced that murder through private revenge or other motives may at any time be their portion. Abroad, the effect will be still worse; for the eyes of Europe have been attracted toward us of late by the frequency of an impunity for assassination among us; and we may be said to be on our trial. We are happy to notice that the Justice of Peace and local authorities have done whatever lay in their power toward tracking the criminals, the former at once offering a reward of $10,000 for their apprehension. The following are the only particulars of the crime as yet known, and are contained in a letter addressed by a lady to a friend in town, and which was published yesterday morning by the *Tribune*. We translate it verbatim.

BARADERO, May 15, 1870.

MY DEAR ——: I write you this in a dreadful state of mind. The Pantin tragedy has been reproduced in this partido. Last night Don FIDEL DIAZ and all his family were assassinated. To enable you to understand the horror of the picture, I will give you the details that have reached me. The DIAZ family comprised four persons: the husband, an excellent man, still young, being only thirty-two years of age, and much liked by every one who knew him; the wife, twenty-five, *nee* CAMANA, her family being rich proprietors in this partido. The latter in a few days would have been a mother. A child of seven and another of three made up the household. The family occupied a good position; the enjoyments and necessities of high society were unknown to them, but they lived happy and contented. Today this is all at an end, and their house is tenanted by five corpses. Every one of them had their throats cut, and, in addition, the body of the husband exhibits no fewer than eighteen dagger thrusts, and that of the poor wife four. The assassins are not as yet known, but they are believed to be persons who were intimate with the domestic affairs of the family, which probably induced them to kill the little boy, so that their names might not transpire. They broke open two locks containing plate and cash; both were emptied. The motive for the crime is supposed to have been the acquisition of money, for it was known that DIAZ had lately sold a flock of sheep; but the murderers were disappointed, as the money had not been paid over, and a "pacare" for it was found in a desk. The crime must have been committed shortly after sundown, for all the victims were dressed—even the children—and it was apparent that they had not supped, for the country people here abouts sup at 6, and are in bed at 7 o'clock. The wife's sisters, who live three squares off, say that a little after sundown they heard the dogs at their sister's house barking violently, and thinking that she had been taken in labor, went out with the intention of going to her, but they were afraid to go alone, and their brother had not returned from the town. If they went they would also have been killed. An infant child of their sister's, only a year old, was saved through being small with them, as it had been sent to them to be out of the way during the mother's confinement. DIAZ could not defend himself, for he broke one of his legs four months ago, and was on crutches, and his right arm was in a sling. There was no peon kept by the family, but a boy who went every morning to let out sheep, was astonished on going as usual the following day to find nobody about. On entering the horrible picture met his gaze, and he rushed out terrified to give the alarm. The impression produced by the deed is terrible. The shops remained shut till yesterday evening at sundown, and many families have come into town the panic stricken. I give you these details in order to show the necessity of executing the assassins if caught, for no two who live in the country where there is no Police will otherwise be at the mercy of the murderers. It will not be difficult to catch the criminals, for they took away a waistcoat with gold buttons belonging to LIZA, and the little boy's boots, which they tore from his feet. The father, mother, and eldest child were murdered on the threshhold of the first room, which is filled with blood. The assassins placed the bodies lying on their faces, for there is a superstition among the peasantry that if a murdered corpse be left on its back the assassins will be discovered. The little boy evidently tried to run away, but they caught him at the door leading into the next room and dispatched him. Such are the details of this fearful crime, and it is the duty of our colleagues to keep it before the public and the authorities day by day until the perpetrators are hunted down."

Ex-Gov. Seymour on the Coolie Question—Letter to the Working Men at Rochester.

At a mass-meeting of the working men, held at Rochester on the 4th inst., the following letter was read from Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR on the question of Chinese immigration to the United States:

UTICA, Aug. 3, 1870.

SIR: I put off until this time my answer to your letter asking me to speak to a meeting at Rochester upon the subject of Chinese immigration, as I hoped it would be in my power to do so. I am sorry that I cannot attend. All agree that it is a grave subject. It is one that must be met, and it must be met now. Strong influences are at work to open the flood-gates and pour in upon us the worst classes of over-crowded China. They can get to our shores at less cost, and in greater numbers than the people of Europe. If they continue to crowd in, they will overthrow the customs, civilization and religion of the whole Pacific coast, and they will also crush down the position of laboring classes throughout our country. I am against this. I am not willing they should gain a foothold here. No nation on earth would suffer such an invasion. If Britain, Germany or France should allow anything of the kind, their Governments would be overthrown. Why should we give up our civilization in any part of our country for that of Asia?

It is said we want cheap labor. We do not want cheap labor, but well-paid labor. Interest as well as humanity calls for this. If it will do labor in this country took the same wages and spent as little money as the Chinese laborer, our Government would be bankrupt and business would shrink up. Well-paid labor spends freely with the business man and fills the national treasury by the imposts and duties it pays upon what it uses. This is the whole source of our financial strength as compared with other people. If labor is brought down to the Chinese standard there will at once be a difference in the condition of classes which will in the end overthrow our Government. We pay higher taxes and interest than any other people, and if the price of labor is put down to Asiatic rates, capital will swallow up the earnings of toil more rapidly than was ever yet done in the history of nations. If this is to be our future we have lost in vain nearly a million of lives in the late civil war. It is not the object of Government to undersell others, to pinch ourselves that we may pinch others. The great end of statesmanship is to give comfort and plenty to each home, and to take care that labor is well paid. We should seek to give happiness to each fire-side circle, and not to fill the coffers of capitalists.

It is said by some, if we shut out Chinese im migration, we do so in the face of all our former professions. This is not so. We invite European immigration, because it adds to our power and happiness. Europeans do not overthrow our customs, religion or civilization. They do not bring here any strange blood. It has always been our practice to shut out any immigration that is hurtful. We send back to Europe criminals or paupers, by virtue of state and national laws. Every city and town guards against incomers who endanger social order or safety. We are in no way bound to take into our public system any mischievous elements, or to destroy it by personal influences. If we believe in our religious creed; in the form and principles of our Government, then we must believe that Asiatic creeds and customs are baleful. Today we are dividing the lands of the native Indians into States, counties and townships. We are driving off from their property the game upon which they live, by railroads. We tell them plainly they must give up their homes and property and live upon corners of their own territories, because they are in the way of our civilization. If we can do this, then we can keep away another form of barbarism which has no right here.

I have no doubt the Chinese have useful qualities. They are said to be good servants, ready to do the work of men or women, but they have not the traits which will build up on this Continent a great and high-toned power. We must not judge of those who come here by those who stay at home. We get only the dregs. There is but one way of dealing with this matter. The policy of exclusion must be as sharp and as vigorous as that of Massachusetts or New-York against the coming pauperism. It must be borne in mind that, under the late amendments to our national Constitution, you can give them no qualified condition; you put upon them no political restraint, made necessary by their peculiarities. They can grasp the rights of voting and law-making despite all State legislation. It is to be hoped that this subject will be taken up and discussed in a fair and temperate way by all classes. We must not let it drift and settle itself. Unless we are ready to give up the consequences of this new danger to the public peace and home happiness of our people, we must confront the problem at the outset.

Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To ELIAS MAPES, Recording Secretary of Working Men's Assembly, Rochester.

THE SILVER SPRAY DISASTER.

Statement of the Steward—What was Done After the Explosion.

The following account of the recent explosion of the steam-boat *Silver Spray* has been given to a reporter of the Cincinnati *Gazette* by Mr. JOS. LEGLER, steward of the ill-fated vessel:

"I had been asleep an hour and a half," said the steward, "in my berth, about three rooms from the ladies' cabin, when I was awakened by what seemed to me like the crushing of a boat on a snag. When I looked out I found the boat had apparently grounded and was sinking. Still believing that she had struck a snag—for I didn't hear the report of the explosion at all, which the people on the shore said was louder than any of the artillery they heard during the war—I looked out for the roof and was surprised to see it gone, over my room and almost every where else. I called out for help to lift me to some higher place. Just then CLAY, the steersman, came along and asked if I was fast. I told him no, but I wanted to get up, as the boat had struck a snag and was sinking. 'Oh, no,' said CLAY, 'she's only blowed up!' I then saw what was the matter. The cabin was collapsed—all the central portion was gone and the sides had almost touched each other. It was the middle boiler that exploded. By this time I began to see the scalded. EDWARD LONG, my nephew, the barkeeper, first came in sight; he was nearly naked and was wild from the pain. Then came GEORGE JORDAN and one or two others, also badly hurt. I at once turned my attention to taking care of them. I got comfortables and threw them around them, and got them all on the barge. I made three trips from the barge to the boat, getting things for the wounded. My last trip came near being the death of me, and by this time the fire had caught in the boat and began to give us all a new cause of alarm. I could find no buckets, but I sent down some dish baskets to the men below, to enable them to throw water on the fire. We soon saw we could not save the boat, and that our only hope lay in cutting the barge loose, and floating away on it. I crept around on the neck of the boat, in such a dangerous place as I know I could not hope to scale in safety again, and got on the barge. By this time we, who were unhurt, were at the forward part of the barge, trying to get it loose from the boat. The wounded were at the other end. While we were doing our best to get the barge loose, we were all horrified to find the barge itself on fire, in the middle, threatening to separate us from the poor, hepless wounded. One of the spars, a derrick, and a heavy portion of the boiler-deck had been thrown partly on the barge, and defied our efforts to push them off, thus tying the barge to the burning boat. We had no tools of any description to work with, only our hands. Seeing we could not be saved on the barge, we rushed to the end where the wounded were, and removed them to the wheel. I then began to break off such burning lumber as I could get hold of, and told the boys to take the water. We all did so, and with the exception of a little colored cook, who was so badly scalded he could not help anyhow, the chamber-maid, MARY NIZETTE, who lived at JOHN & BETTS', in this city, and a colored woman who was called Miss ALICE, all got into the water, and all reached the shore. These three are all, I think, that died by the fire. I, of course, took care of my nephew, EDWARD. Poor fellow, badly scalded as he was, he swam with me until we nearly reached the shore. Then we met a current that carried us away, and I thought ED. would fail, but he held out until at last we reached the shore. He was horribly scalded, I found, when we got on land. We were in the woods, and I took him on my shoulder and started to hunt for a house. My clothing was soon saturated from the blood that came from ED.'s bare flesh. He suffered terribly, and when the *City of Cairo* came up I, too, was about exhausted. The officers of that boat could not have treated us more tenderly than they did, if we had been their own children in distress. Everything that could be down was done in the kindest way possible. They soon had ED. wrapped in cotton and oil, and all the rest of us clothed, and made as comfortable as could be, and they put back to Memphis, where poor ED. died, soon after he got to the hospital. How the accident happened no living man can tell, further than it was caused by the engineer on the wreck. I asked him who was in charge. He answered, 'I blew her up, but I can no more tell you how it happened than you could, asleep in your berth.' And I believe him, for I know him to be one of the best engineers on the river. If I was to go to steamboating to-morrow, I don't know any engineer I would sooner ride over than this man ASHFORD. The only explanation he could suggest was, that the mud might have clogged a connecting pipe between the boilers, and thus kept out the supply for one boiler. Then, when by some lurch or other cause the mud loosened, the water would rush into the empty boiler and produce an explosion. HENRY SHELBY, the colored pantryman, a big colored man from Detroit, was never known to swim before, but he struck out like a regular waterman and reached the shore before many others who were considered experts. My second steward, WM. BARDEY, of Cincinnati, went to bed that night on a cot on the deck, against my remonstrance. He was blown into the river, and was not seen afterward. JAS. HOLMES, a colored deck-hand, had his wife and her sister, a little girl, aboard. The girl was put into a coal-box, and floated safely to shore, and picked up by the *City of Cairo*. His wife clung to a spar until she was picked up. HOLMES was lost. Capt. JORDAN was at the wheel, and he was blown out of sight, as were also the first clerk, WIRTHLIN, of Newport, the second mate, TAYLOR, and my second steward. The fire did not start immediately, and it is possible that it might have been put out, had we not turned our attention to taking care of the poor sufferers who were screaming around us for help."

The Quarantine Troubles—Complaint of a Captain Arrested by Health Officer Carnochan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg the indulgence of a few lines in your columns. I was arrested on Thursday by order of Dr. CARNOCHAN, the Health Officer of New-York. I will briefly state my case.

I arrived with the *Contest* in the Lower Bay of New-York July 16, from Rio de Janeiro, after a passage of some forty days. My cargo consisted of 7,526 bags of coffee consigned to different houses in New-York. The destination of my ship was for orders. No instructions having reached me, I went inside Quarantine buoys, and immediately proceeded to New-York to know the wishes of my consignees as to the destination of the vessel, the Health Officer charging me $1 50 to bring me to the City. There I learned and received my instructions that the destination of my vessel was Perth Amboy. The Health Officer informed me, in the meantime, that I could go to the Upper Quarantine and discharge my cargo, after four days, and then proceed to New-York; but my destination being otherwise determined, I could not accept. I went at once to Perth Amboy under my instructions, and was detained four days before commencing my discharge, having performed all the quarantine ordered by the officers of that port. I discharged my cargo, which took some six days, remained there after discharging two days for the purpose of fumigation, &c., which was thoroughly done, ballasted my ship, cleared and proceeded to New-York, where I arrived on the morning of the 29th of July. I immediately reported to the Health Officer of Brooklyn and gave him my health certificate. If I have violated any law I do not know it. I acted under the instructions of the consignees of my ship and cargo. I have been subjected to ignominious treatment, which was not deserved; and I do not feel satisfied that the matter shall end here. The statements of the Health Officer upon ordering my arrest were false. I had no disease on board my ship for thirty-six days before my arrival. I had one man die two days after I was out of a disease which I do not know, but am sure it was not of fever, which can be proven by the crew of my ship, who are still in port. My cargo of coffee was a disinfectant, and not subject to quarantine. Now, why was I arrested?

Dr. CARNOCHAN'S terms were four days, so that in six days my vessel could have been in New-York. Not a single man that came in my ship from Rio de Janeiro were on board except myself when the vessel came to New-York.

I patiently wait for justice.

JOHN F. SCOTT,
Master British bark *Contest*.

A Woman Pardoned from State Prison to Testify Against a Robber.

Justice WALSH, of Brooklyn, having refused to hear the testimony of Mrs. CARHART in the case of FARRELL, who was charged with breaking into her house, assaulting her and robbing her of $400, because she had served a term in the State Prison, her counsel, Mr. R. STUART WILLIS, took the necessary steps to obtain a pardon. Mrs. CARHART was sentenced to two years and six months for shooting a man named GORHAM, but was released three months before the term expired. It, however, required strong pleading on the part of counsel to propitiate the Govern

DEATH FROM QUACKERY.

An Extraordinary Case of Medical Malpractice—A Woman Dies from an Unnecessary Surgical Operation.

The Board of Health, yesterday, notified Coroner ROLLINS to hold an investigation in the case of Mrs. LENA FULLER, aged seventeen, who died at No. 47 East Seventh-street, under suspicious circumstances. Dr. JOHN BEACH proceeded to the house and ascertained that the deceased had been married only a few months, and had suffered from a severe pain in the abdomen. She applied to Dr. DUPUIS, of No. 145 Third-street, and to Dr. RAFAEL, of No. 415 Sixth-street, who both agreed that the patient was suffering from circumscribed inflammation of the appendages of the womb, and they prescribed accordingly. The pains did not cease as rapidly as Mrs. FULLER wished, so she dismissed her physicians and engaged the services of a Dr. BERG, of No. 47 East Seventh-street, who made a diagnosis, and deliberately made up his mind that the inflammation of the appendages of the womb did not exist, but that the woman had a malformed womb, and, being pregnant, the only chance of saving her life was to perform an operation, in order to remove the organ, especially as he believed that it had become displaced, and coming in contact with the right kidney had adhered or grown over it. Strange enough this extraordinary diagnosis satisfied the family of the patient, and Dr. BERG was permitted to essay the operation he alleged to be necessary. The physician accordingly proceeded to make a long and deep incision in the body of his victim, and actually cut out the entire womb, which was placed in a segar box and buried in the yard. The operation was made on Tuesday and death ensued on Wednesday, the physician giving a certificate stating that death had resulted from aneurism of the heart and aorta, and that the remote cause was order VI. generative system. This caused suspicion, and the Board of Health notified the Coroner. When questioned by Dr. BEACH, while making the post mortem examination, Dr. BERG first stated that the patient had died of the heat, and then explained that the immediate cause of death was heart disease. Dr. BEACH ascertained that the heart was perfectly healthy, and that the original theory of Drs. DUPUIS and RAFAEL was the correct one. The Coroner will make a full investigation in the case, and arrest Dr. BERG pending the inquiry. Exactly what grade of homicidal crime this constitutes is now uncertain, but it is probably manslaughter, and punishable by imprisonment at hard labor.

An Erie Railway Engineer Attempts to Discard a Woman with Whom he Lived as His Wife for Six Years—The Court Decides Against Him.

From the Port Jervis Gazette.

ALEXANDER GORDON, proprietor of the Minisink House, brought an action against JOSEPH S. YORK, an engineer on the Erie Railway, to recover for the board of a woman and child claimed on the part of the prosecution to be the wife and child of the defendant. It seems that YORK became acquainted, about six years ago, in Jersey City, with CATHARINE O'NEILL, a young woman residing in that place. He paid his addresses to her for some time, and finally promised to marry her. This promise, YORK claims, was never legally fulfilled. But they lived together as man and wife, residing in New-York until about the middle of last January. A child was born to them in the meantime, and at the time stated the defendant brought the woman and their child to Port Jervis, taking them to the house of his father. They lived there until the following April, when, on the 3d of that month, YORK, evidently tired of the responsibility imposed upon him by the support of the woman and child, turned them into the street. Some of the engineers of the road becoming acquainted with the fact of her desertion, they befriended her, and at their instance the unfortunate woman stopped at the Minisink House, and they tried to induce YORK to provide for her wants. He refused to do anything for her and her child, and it is to recover the amount due to the proprietor of the hotel for their board that the suit was brought. Mr. GORDON claimed that this woman was in fact the wife of YORK, from the circumstances connected with their intercourse with each other, and from the fact that he had, up to the time he turned her adrift, acknowledged to the world that she was his wife by introducing her as such wherever they went. The prosecutor also claimed that having thus publicly acknowledged the marital relation, YORK is now bound to support and maintain the woman, and is liable for the amount of her indebtedness to the hotel. Evidence of the most conflicting nature has been taken in the case. The defense labored to prove that CATHARINE O'NEILL was a woman of loose habits, but it could not be proved that she had not borne an irreproachable character up to the time YORK became acquainted with her. Justice DUTCHER decided the case in favor of the plaintiff, GORDON, awarding him the amount sued for, with costs. The Justice claimed that although there had been no marriage ceremony performed, the living and cohabiting together of the parties, and the acknowledgment on the part of the defendant of Miss O'NEILL as his wife, preceded by repeated promises of marriage, in the presence of respectable witnesses, made him responsible for all claims against her.

Explosion of a Boiler in St. Louis—Remarkable Projection of the Fragments.

From the Missouri Republican, Aug. 2.

A serious boiler explosion occurred, yesterday afternoon, at the soap-works of Mr. A. M. SCHULENBURG, on Summit-avenue, near Chouteau-avenue. The place is about half a mile north-west of Lafayette Park. The factory is a one-story brick building, facing on Summit-avenue. In the rear there is a yard, in which stood a boiler in a wooden shed, with a brick chimney thirty feet high, and a brick stable. The explosion occurred at 4¾, and was accompanied with a loud report. The head of the boiler was thrown in a southern direction, as straight as if pointed from a cannon, into the two-story frame house of a Mr. MYERS, a distance of about 100 feet. The front part of the first story was completely wrecked, and it is fortunate that no one was in the room at the time. Another piece of the boiler, weighing about 200 pounds, went in an easterly direction and struck the west wall of Mr. ADAMS' grocery store, corner of Chouteau and Summit avenues, tearing a hole it. A third section of the boiler, weighing about 100 pounds, flew north and fell near the Pacific Railroad. The destruction of the boiler shed and chimney was complete, the scene around the yard being one of wreck and ruin. The wall in descending struck the side of the soap works and made a hole of one or two feet in diameter. There was no other damage to the works. Something ignited in the stable, and an alarm was turned on. The Hook and Ladder Company, as well as two or three engines, responded to the call, but the flames were extinguished before they arrived at the spot. It is remarkable that only one person received personal injury from the catastrophe. Mrs. ELLEN DWYER, who lives close by, was struck on the head by a flying missile, and received a painful but not dangerous wound.

Burglary Near Middletown, Orange County.

From the Middletown Press, Aug. 4.

A Mr. SHAW and family, from New-York, have been spending the summer with Mr. WICKHAM C. REEVE, about two miles from here. Mr. SHAW had business in the City last Monday, and when he arrived home, he discovered that burglars had entered the house, ransacked it from top to bottom, and had broken open the safe, which had been robbed of all its contents—gold, silver, Government bonds, and valuable papers. We have not heard the amount of the loss, but it is very large, as the safe contained not only the valuables of Mr. SHAW, but the bonds and papers of relatives.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

No sales took place at the Exchange yesterday. No transactions in Suburban property were made, and nothing worthy of mention, in connection with Real Estate, occurred. The week closes as it began, unprecedentedly dull.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Sheriff-st., n. s., 80 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 20x75.... $4,500
Thompson-st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Prince-st., 20x96.2 } 25,000
Thompson-st., e. s. 135 ft. n. of Prince-st., 20x95.10 }
14th-st., s. s. 81 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.8x106.... 22,000
43d-st., n. s., No. 329, 25x100.4.... 9,250
70th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.5.... 26,500
80th-st., s. s., 600 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x½ block.. 11,000
128th-st., n. s., 265 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x99.11.... 13,000
130th-st., n. s., 435 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x½ block.... 5,500
3d-av., e. s., 49 ft. s. of 33d-st., 18.6x85.... 20,500
5th-av. and 126th-st., n. e. corner, 99.11x160.... 40,000
9th-av., e. s., 51 ft. n. of 82d-st., 51x100.... 9,000
10th-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of 61st-st., 20x80.... 22,750

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 441, 3 years, per year.... $3,500
5th-av., No. 220, 21 years, 10 years, per year, $9,500, and 5th-av., No. 220, 11 years, per year.. 10,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., s.s. 213 ft. w. of Rochester-av., indeft. } $16,900
Baltic-st., n.s. 213 ft. w. of Rochester-av., indeft. }
Clinton-pl., n. s. 100 ft. w. of Judson-av., 25x100. 100
Clinton-st., e. s. 50 ft. n. of President-st., 20x95. 15,500
Dean-st., s. s. 130 ft. e. of Boerum-st., 45x100.... 6,000
Dean-st., n. s. 133.4 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x110 h. and l.... 3,500
Ewen-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Frost-st., indeft.... 1,350
Herkimer-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100.... 2,500
Jefferson-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of Reed-av., 20x100.... 500
Kosciusko-place, n. s., 119 ft. n. e. of Kent-av., 23x95.3.... 1,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 25x100. 2,450
McKibben-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100.... 200
Pearl-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x102.9... 11,500
Smith-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of State-st., 19.10x78.2, h. and l.... 10,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 89.6 ft. s. e. of 6th-st., 22x75... 2,800
14th-st., s. w. s., 197.10 ft. n. w. of 5th-av., 80x100 } 4,000
5th-av., n. w. s., 50 ft. s. w. of 14th-st., 25x97.10.. }
19th-st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of 4th-av., 37.6x100... 500
Butler-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Monroe-st., 50x100.... 2,350
Classon-av., w. s., 169 ft. n. of Putnam-av., 22x100, h. and l.... 6,450
Kent-av., w. s., 75.3 ft. s. of Little Nassau-st., 29.7x100.... 1,400
Schenck-av., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Union-av., 25x100. 325
Wyckoff-av., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 25x100.. 200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

White Plains-road, e. s., adjoining M. L. Sykes' ½ acre.... $1,000

Greenburg.

Hudson River Railroad, e. s., adjoining W. E. King's 2 604-1,000 acres.... $9,100
Saw-mill River, e. s., adjoining school-house lot, 14 451-1,000 acres.... 8,000

Mamaroneck.

Lot No. 101 1st-st., Grand Park.... $500
Lot No. 45 1st-st., Grand Park.... 1,000

Yonkers.

Smith-st., n. s., 326 ft. e. of Harburton-av., 26x152 $2,000
Laurel-st., n. s., 242 ft. w. of Oak-st., 25x150.... 2,500

Morrisania.

Robbins-av., s. e. s., 19 ft. n. e. of Lexington-st., 19x80.... $3,800

West Farms.

Morris-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Monroe-av., 125x300. $3,000

White Plains.

Ridge-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 100x150 $1,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Barclay-st., e. s., 329 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x100. } $4,000
Lot adjoining, 25x100 }
Bergen-st., w. s., 480 ft. n. of South Orange-av., 24x100.... 1,500
Livingston-st., e. s., 325 ft. n. of Kinney-st., 25x100.... 2,250
Livingston-st., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100.... 560
Roselle av. and Quarryroad, s. e. corner, 100.4x30.1x22 } $16,000
Road to Orange, s. s., adjoining Lummiss' property, 25x100 }
Thomas-st., w. s., 173 ft. from South Broad-st., 50x101.... 5,000
17th-av. and Boyd-st., s. w. corner, 97x56x105.6.. 2,500

Caldwell.

G. Virtue to P. Ryerson, 15 acres.... $1,400

East Orange.

Steuben-st., e. s., 205 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x150. $2,400

Montclair.

M. Loomis et al. to R. Struthers, 15½ acres.... $10,850

Woodside.

Belleville to Bloomfield road, s. s., 124.4x225.... $600

Jersey City.

Beacon-av., n. s., lot No. 6, Block No. 3, map of Tourette extension, 25x125.... $700
Canal-st., n. s., lot No. 218, Mann's map, 25x100.... 2,400

West Hoboken.

Paterson-av., e. s., 106 ft. n. of Paterson Plank Road, 93x100.... $2,400
Hermann Stoude's land, adjoining lands of John O'Shaughnesey, ½ acre.... 7,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN stone houses and lots, in fee, Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st., near Madison-av.; medium size. Inquire on the premises or of W. FANNING, No. 37 West 39th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place of 12½ acres, situate 2½ miles from either landing. The house is an ornamental brick cottage of twelve rooms: the grounds are underdrained, consisting of woods and lawn, a great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden. Will be sold for two-thirds of its value to settle an estate. Apply to W. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, (SWISS style,) stables; out-building complete; three acres; commanding fine views; near depot; grounds covered with fruit and shade; fine garden; neighborhood unexceptionable; owner going abroad; see photographs office HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine. Price low.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A NICE COTTAGE-house, containing nine rooms and cellar; water in the kitchen; a good yard and garden; fruit, flowers, &c.; situated near Wilmington, Del., on the Brandywine. For particulars address R. WARDELD, Locust Valley, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS. VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 242 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE TO LET.—This house probably is the most desirably located in this City (on Washington-square) for the attraction of desirable and genteel boarders. A large proportion of the rent will be taken by the present occupants in part payment for board for himself and family, in which are no small children. The house is very handsomely furnished throughout, more completely than houses generally rented for boarding-houses. It has never before been let for that purpose. No parties will be treated with who cannot furnish the best of recommendations as to respectability and responsibility, and who cannot furnish security if required. Possession given Sept. 1, or earlier if required. Address B. R. S., Box No. 195 general Post-office, with name, address and references.

FOR RENT—WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF New-York, on the Hudson, east side, close to a station, elegantly situated and well furnished, a detached brick house with excellent basement rooms and nine other good rooms; possession 1st October. Address Box No. 5,994 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S
SPECIAL TRAIN
FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK,
will leave foot of Cortlandt-st.,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1870,
at 11:10 o'clock, A. M.
COLLATION AND BAND OF MUSIC, UNDER FINE TENTS, ON ARRIVAL,
after which
523 OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOTS
ever offered, will be sold at auction, to the highest bidders, regardless of price.
THE VAN NUISE FARM,

situated almost in the centre of, and on the highest ground in the city, with excellent surroundings; streets all graded, and every lot ready for immediate use, must prove a profitable investment to purchasers at the coming sale. Livingston-av., bounding the farm on the south, and Remsen-av. running near its northerly line, are each fine wide thoroughfares. Powers, Howard, Talmadge, Ward, Lawrence, and Fulton sts., all laid down on the City Map, are opened, graded, and run through the property.

A volume could easily be written of the advantages of New-Brunswick, as a place of residence; situated on the Raritan River, in the finest agricultural portion of the State, the cost of living is fully twenty per cent. less than in New-York, or any of its adjacent cities, while its communication with the Metropolis is constant by twenty-eight daily trains. No place in Westchester County can be so readily reached, and at as low rates of commutation, viz: $85 per annum. New-Brunswick contains a population of 20,000. It has water and gas. Rutgers College, at which hundreds of our most popular divines, literary, and public men, received their scholastic education, is within sight of the property to be sold, as are also, twenty churches, scores of Grammar and free schools, etc., etc.

The coming sale will afford the best opportunity ever offered to secure lots and plots at reasonable prices in the most select portion of the city.

Half the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Title unquestionable.

Should the weather prove stormy the sale will take place the next fair day.

For information, maps, and railroad passes, apply to Johnson & Miller, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or to Rutsen Hardenburg, No. 139 George-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

EXCITING RACE!

BULLS AND BEARS ON THEIR METTLE!
CAMBRIA AND DAUNTLESS NOWHERE!
WALL-STREET AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.
WHITE PLAINS vs. NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Wall-street and Exchange-place meet in Delmonico's. They sip Harlem. Become excited. Wall-street, eulogising his country home, twenty miles up the Hudson, fist striking counter, exclaims, "I'll bet a Waltham my villa is twice nearer in time than yours." "Taken," exclaims Exchange-place. "Choose umpires; fine time." Preliminaries settled, principals and seconds meet promptly in front of Old Trinity.

SATURDAY, July 30, at 4½ P. M.

Shake hands. Off. Exchange-place coolly walks to Cortlandt-st.; crosses noble Hudson, on best ferry in the world; steps in palace car; reads war news; dozes, dreams of happy home; jumps on platform at 5:40; crosses street; salutes wife, kisses the babies, and sits down to dine. Half an hour for chops and coffee. At 6:10 happy pair rise, and under verandah adjoining

VAN NUISE'S,

she, New-Brunswick fashion, takes up sewing, while he, Wall-street like, puffs Havana.

Wall-street starts from Trinity at same time that Exchange-place did; he need not walk. Hails stage, steps in; one seat vacant. How fortunate! Presently fascinating belle beckons driver to stop. He refuse! No; door opens; "plenty of room," all shout, while none move. Wall-street could not stand this; too gallant to allow a lady to stand, he gave her his seat, and while attempting the perpendicular his latest "Knox" collapsed. Shocked, he exclaimed, "What will wife say, except that I have been intoxicated! What will I do!" Stage lurches; down goes Wall-st.; latest "Devlin" in shreds. Horror of horrors; save me from my friends. He attempts to rise; sees the "Ninth," with gallant Fisk at its head, coming down Broadway. "My opportunity," he exclaims; in the general blockade he leaves the 'bus and starts for the cars. Train in motion; jumps on platform; seats all taken; must wearily stand. "Oh, my legs, my nerves! When will we signal White Plains?" Reaches station two hours and twenty minutes from starting; ten minutes after Exchange-place had dined and wined, and seated himself under the piazza, adjoining VAN NUISE'S.

On Monday, Principals met. After bet was paid, Wall-street started for a broker's, with instructions to sell his country home, even at a loss. On his way back he called into JOHNSON & MILLER'S, No. 25 Nassau-st., and secured tickets for their

GREAT NEW-BRUNSWICK SALE,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1870,

Fully determined to go with them and purchase Lots on the

VAN NUISE FARM,

Adjoining the residence of his friend Exchange Place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST
COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

NEW-JERSEY SECURITIES.

$50,000 Improvement Bonds of PASSAIC COUNTY, 7 per cent., due 7 to 18 years. Debt of County, $140,000. Assessed valuation of taxable property, $26,000,000.
$50,000 PATERSON CITY BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1889, free of all taxes.
$40,000 NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1876.
$40,000 ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, 7 per cent., due 1876.
For sale by O. E. WOOD, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$600,000
Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville Railroad of Kentucky 1st Mortgage Bonds,

due in 1897, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of January and July, at the Bank of America, New-York.

The line of this Road extends from Henderson, on the Ohio River, to the State line of Tennessee, passing through the coal fields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with Chicago, Nashville, the South and East. Sixty-three miles are completed at a cost of $2,000,000 raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, leaving only thirty-three miles to be built, of which twenty-three miles are now graded and under contract. The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for One Million of Dollars, payable as above. The proceeds of the sale will be applied by J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia, the Trustee of the Company, to finish the work, for which purpose, with the other resources at command, they are amply sufficient. The net earnings of the Road are now quite large, and by the middle of June the coal fields will be reached, which will increase them materially. There is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic of this Road, added to its important connections, will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders. $400,000 of this Loan have already been negotiated, and the remainder will be sold, for the present, at 82 and accrued interest, at which rate they constitute a safe and desirable investment.

Further particulars will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia.
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.
Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.
Collections made promptly at all points.
We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.
Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.
FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL KINDS OF STATE, city, town and first mortgage railroad bonds; also, some first-class commercial paper. Apply at office Canada Mining Company, No. 31 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

THE WIDOW OF DAVID GOTTSCHLAG, EVA, born MEISSNER, died Jan. 15, 1870, at Tichernow, in the Government District of Frankfort on the Oder, Prussia, without a will, and left an inheritance of Seventy (70) Thalers. Her heir is her only son, GOTTFRIED GOTTSCHLAG, born June 7, 1829, who emigrated some fifteen years ago to America.

The above-mentioned inheritance is herewith brought to public notice, and the above-named Gottfried Gottschlag summoned to inform the undersigned to look after his rights.

Deputation of the District Court,
SONNENBURG, July 1, 1870. RAABE. [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS ON the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, due Aug. 15, 1870, will be paid in gold at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of the City of New-York, on and after that date, free of tax.

GEORGE H. HALL, President.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th-st. and 3d-av., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 9th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

LONG-ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable Aug. 3.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, 8th inst., till which date the transfer books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, for cash or approved credit, on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York:

The iron sidewheel steam-ship THOMAS KELSO, 1,430 tons burden, capacity two thousand bales cotton. She is in good order and ready for sea. About Seventy Thousand Dollars was spent in repairs upon her in 1869, in addition to her cost.

Also, steam-ship MERCEDITA, 776 tons, in good order—rebuilt in 1869.

Also, steam-ship FLAG, 637 tons, in good order, thoroughly repaired in 1870.

Also lease of stores corner of Warren and West streets, and dock, for period of five or ten years.

Also, notes payable on demand.

One with collaterals.... $55,000 00
Book Account.... 39,598 00
Coupons (Gold).... 30,000 00

For further particulars apply to
J. F. PATTERSON,
No. 177 West-st., for owner.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
Offices, No. 43 Pine-st.,
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY;

Or SPECIAL SALES made on other days when required, which has been the established custom with this house for eighteen years.

Stocks and Bonds, Government Securities and Gold, bought and sold on commission at all the Stock Exchange Boards and at private sale.

Sales of Stocks, Real Estate, &c., by order of Executors, Administrators, Courts and others, promptly executed on the most favorable terms.

All classes of Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the Stock Exchange Boards a specialty with this house for many years.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JAMES CUSHING, Auctioneer.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, at No. 373 Sixth-avenue, corner of Twenty-third-street, New-York City, the stock, fixtures and furniture, and lease of a lager-beer saloon.

THOMAS CUSHING, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, about thirty, very respectable and an excellent cook; understands meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, the care of milk and butter; City or country; best of references. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; experienced nurses, young or old, or chamber maids, seamstress, good operator on machines; City or country; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation for general housework in an American family; no objection to go a few miles in the country. Call at No. 139 Mott-st., of Mrs. Burkhardt.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH DRESSmaker, with first-class references, an engagement in the country for present month; terms reduced one-half. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a small, private family; good City reference. Call at No. 240 1st-av., in the milk depot.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; good reference can be given. Call at No. 232 East 46th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good milker; has the best of City reference. Call or address S. H., No. 896 Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation, by a sober single man; thoroughly understands both branches; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Address W. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference given. Address T. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR American coachman, accustomed to work inside or out, and an excellent, experienced City driver. Call or address B., No. 147 Grand-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, twenty miles from the City, an honest, competent girl, with good reference, to do chamber-work, and assist in the kitchen if required. Inquire at No. 251 East Broadway from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS JOBBING-house, an experienced salesman in their notion department. Address Post-office Box No. 2,322, stating experience and salary wanted, with references.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—APPLY for two days at No. 331 Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 382 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.
No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.
No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.
No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.
No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.
No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.
No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.
No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.
No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.
No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to Riverside Park.
No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.
No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.
No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.
No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.
No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if a monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.
COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 13th May, 1870.

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE, MARKED on the envelope, "Tender for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until noon on Monday, 22d August next, for the purchase of about the under-mentioned quantities of iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:

IRON ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS, TRUCKS AND OLD IRON.

Station.	Ordnance, cwts.	Shot, cwts.	Shell, cwts.	Cast Iron Platforms and Carriages, cwts.	Iron Trucks for Garrison Carriages, cwts.	Iron. Cast, cwts.	Iron. Scrap, cwts.	Iron. Wro't, cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	25,111	35,308	1,729	....	....	56	34	1
Quebec	10,120	19,736	4,869	1,947	85	..	..	..
Kingston	11,698	17,194	5,650	....	136	..	22	..
Toronto	204	137		....	33	..	..	..
Total	47,133	72,375	12,248	1,947	254	56	56	1

Total, 6,703½ tons.

The guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery.

The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.

Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.

A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Pay-master by each tenderer, on it being notified to him that his tender has been accepted.

The whole of the metal must be removed on or before the 30th September next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.

The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.

B. H. MARTINDALE, Deputy Controller.
CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA, MONTREAL, July 22, 1870.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING VESSELS FOR COAST SURVEY SERVICE.—Sealed proposals addressed to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, Superintendent Coast Survey, Washington, D. C., will be received until noon, Aug. 20, for building one steam propeller of 250 tons, O. M., and one of 70 tons, O. M., of iron.

Also, for two schooners of 80 tons, O. M., of wood.

Bids will be received and considered for building the hulls of the two propellers of wood, and the hulls of the two schooners of iron.

General plans and specifications of the vessels can be had by applying by letter to Prof. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, as above.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged, by the most eminent physicians of London, to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for Young Men on the Delights of Home, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 29.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.—SUFFOLK, SS.—GEORGE ELLIS and als. in Equity vs. THE BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and als.—Decree appointing Receivers, &c.

This cause came on to be heard on the application of the complaints for the appointment of receivers of all and singular the property of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, Brooks & Ball appearing as counsel for the complainants and sundry other bondholders, J. G. Abbott, Esq., appearing as counsel for said Company, Henry W. Paine, Esq., appearing as counsel for John. S. Eldridge, John P. Healy, Esq., appearing as counsel for Thomas Talbot and Moses Kimball, and being fully heard, and the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth being present at the hearing, and interposing no objection to the following decree, and it appearing to the Court that it is necessary for the care and preservation of the property of said company that the said property be placed in the hands of receivers, subject to the further orders of the Court from time to time as occasion may render necessary or proper.

It is now on this second day of August, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy, ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, with the consent of all the parties above named, and heard before the Court as aforesaid, that James W. Converse, Otis Norcross and Thomas W. Peirce, all of Boston, in said County of Suffolk, and George Talbot Olyphant, of the city, county and State of New-York, and George M. Bartholomew of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, be and they hereby are appointed receivers in this cause, with full power and authority to enter upon and take possession of all and singular the railways of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, together with all of its lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, depots, stations, water-tanks, shops, buildings, piers, wharves, locomotives, cars, erections, fences, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, leases, charters, leasehold estates, leasehold rights and property, and all and singular all other property, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal, of the said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and the earnings and income thereof and therefrom, including all the moneys, credits, choses in action, evidences of debt, books, deeds, leases, contracts, papers and vouchers of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, by whatsoever name the same may be known or designated, and the same to demand, collect and receive by suit or otherwise, and with said moneys and other moneys which shall be received by said receivers in their said capacity, said receivers in the exercise of the corporate rights of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company shall maintain and keep in repair the said railroads, and operate and carry on the same, or such part thereof as may be practicable and for the interest of all parties concerned, and receive the income from and earnings thereof.

And to this end the officers, agents and employes of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company having the custody, possession, care or control of said property so to be taken possession of by said receivers, or of any part thereof, are hereby ordered and required forthwith upon the request of said receivers to surrender, give up and deliver the same to said receivers, their agents and employes, and the legal possession and control of all said property shall vest immediately in said receivers.

And said receivers are empowered to retain and employ such legal counsel and attorneys, agents, servants, laborers, accountants, clerks and assistants, as they may deem necessary in the performance of their duties as such receivers, and to these ends and for these purposes to appropriate, apply and use the moneys aforesaid, together with the current earnings of said railroads, and the income of and from said property, so far as the same shall be necessary, and to enter into contracts for obtaining supplies to operate said railroads, and for sustaining, keeping or putting the same and the equipment thereof in proper repair and condition, and to rebuild or repair bridges, buildings, or structures, and put up turn-tables and other structures necessary and proper for the advantageous and economical working of said railroads, and the transaction of their business.

That said receivers be authorized to settle, adjust and satisfy all legal and just claims for damages or injuries to persons or property that may be claimed against them, incurred while such receivers, and they are hereby authorized to pay the same from moneys in their hands, as such receivers.

That they enter at once upon and take, and retain possession of the offices of said Company and of all the property, deeds, leases, contracts, books, papers and vouchers of which they are hereby appointed receivers.

That said receivers, acting in good faith under this order, without negligence and in the exercise of reasonable and ordinary prudence and care, shall not be answerable out of their own estates or property for any breach of any contract which may be entered into by them as such receivers in the execution of the powers herein vested in them, or for any injury to the person or property of third persons by accident in the prosecution of the business, or by the negligence of others employed by said receivers, and in regard to all such breaches of contract and damages to persons and property of third persons, and for the just protection of said receivers generally and their indemnity against all their liabilities and contracts as such receivers, the moneys which may be in the hands of said receivers, together with the proceeds or product of the business, to be carried on as aforesaid, shall be held to be applied as may be ordered or approved by the Court.

It is also further ordered that said receivers shall without unnecessary delay upon entering upon their duties as such, make an inventory in detail of property which shall come into their hands as such receivers, with an apt description or designation of the same, also of all choses in action and evidences of debt due or owing to said Company from third persons, and of all moneys on hand at the time of so taking possession by them, said receivers, and file said inventory in this cause in the office of the Clerk of this Court within ninety days from the date of this order, duly verified under oath by them.

They shall also keep in systematic order, full, true and accurate accounts of all their receipts and disbursements, including all receipts and disbursements made by their employes or agents, and they shall within thirty days after the close of each month, during the continuance of this trust, and ofteuer if required by the Court, file in the office of the Clerk of this Court, duly verified under oath as aforesaid, a statement for such month of their aggregate receipts and disbursements during that month, including the receipts and disbursements of their employes or agents, and a like statement of all liabilities incurred by them during the same period, which shall remain unsatisfied, and also of all liabilities incurred by them during the time of the trust remaining unpaid, and such other accounts and statements as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the condition and administration of the trust in their hands, during the period covered by such report, and a discrimination shall be made by said receivers in said statements or reports between receipts arising from their prosecution of the business and those from other sources.

Said receivers are also hereby authorized at their discretion to dismiss from service any agent or employe of said Company, other than the president, directors, treasurer, assistant treasurer, secretary or clerk of said Company, and from time to time to fill the vacancy as occasion may require.

And said receivers are hereby authorized to pay and discharge out of any moneys which shall be in their hands, as such receivers any sums due from said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for labor performed after the first day of June last in operating its road, or supplies or material furnished the said Company after that day for operating its road, including all salaries due or payable by said Company to its officers for services performed by them for said Company since said 1st day of June; and also such sums not exceeding three thousand dollars as shall be necessary to obtain possession of any books or papers of said Company.

And it is hereby further ordered that said receivers shall be at liberty to pay from time to time, as the same shall become payable, if they shall think it expedient and proper so to do, any and all sums for insurance on the property, and all sums hereafter incurred in prosecuting or defending suits by or against said Company, or by or against said receivers, or by or against the persons claiming to be trustees under the mortgage made by said Company to Robert H. Berdell, Dudley S. Gregory and J. C. B. Davis; also, any and all sums which it may be necessary to pay to preserve or protect any leasehold interests or leasehold rights, or other rights, or any property, leasements, or rights of way, of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, including any and all taxes and legal assessments, and also including any and all sums now due or payable, or hereafter due or payable, by the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, under the indenture of lease made between the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company and said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, dated on the ninth day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, a copy of which is annexed to the bill of complaint in this cause.

And said receivers may borrow for the purpose of preserving the rights of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company under said last mentioned lease, and for the other purposes aforesaid, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, at such rate of interest as the said receivers may deem proper, and in order to secure the repayment with interest of all sums so borrowed by them, may mortgage or pledge the earnings of said railroads and the income from the property of said Company and the said last-mentioned lease itself; and the moneys so borrowed by said receivers shall be held to be the receivers' indebtedness in their official capacity as receivers, and as such shall constitute a first and paramount lien over all other liens and incumbrances on said earnings, income and lease, and as such be first paid.

And it is further ordered that the injunction heretofore issued in this cause be and the same is hereby continued until the further order of the Court, and it is also ordered that the defendants and each of them, their officers, agents, employes, servants, counselors and attorneys, be further restrained and enjoined from interfering in any manner with any of the property, books, papers and vouchers aforesaid, except to deliver and surrender the same into the hands of said receivers, and it being requested by all parties that said receivers should not be required to give bond in any greater sum; it is further ordered that each of said receivers, within twenty days from the date hereof, give his several bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to the Clerk of this Court as obligee, and his successors in said office, with two sureties to the satisfaction of said Clerk or the assistant Clerk of this Court; said bond to be for the benefit of all persons concerned and to be conditioned for the faithful performance by such receiver of his duties as such.

But nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude the officers and stockholders of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company from free access to and use of the stock books, transfer books, and certificate books of said company, and the records of the stockholders and directors of said company, or preclude said officers or stockholders, or the persons claiming to be trustees under the mortgage so made to Robert H. Berdell, Dudley S. Gregory, J. C. Bancroft Davis, from free access to and examination of all the account books and other books, papers and vouchers of said Company at reasonable times, or preclude the proper officers of said Company from recording transfers of stock or issuing new certificates in proper cases, which they, said officers, are hereby directed to record, make and issue accordingly; and all said stock books, transfer books, certificate and account books, papers and vouchers, except such as are ordinarily used on the line of the road and at stations, shall, until otherwise ordered by the Court, be kept at the principal office of said receivers in Boston.

And said receivers shall also pay out of any moneys which may be in their hands as such receivers such sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars per month, as in their judgment may be necessary or proper, to keep up the corporate organization and existence of said Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, and to pay the salaries of the necessary officers of the corporation for that purpose, and the rent of the necessary offices therefor.

And any or all of said receivers may be removed at any time by this Court, and whenever a vacancy shall occur from any cause in the receivership, the same may be filled by the Court, and until so filled the remaining receivers shall have and exercise all the powers which are herein conferred upon all of the receivers.

An it is further ordered that a certified copy of this decree be published once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper printed in each of the following cities, to wit: Boston, New-York, Providence and Hartford, the first publication to be made as soon as may be.

And either party may apply from time to time to this Court for further orders, directions or instructions, as occasion may require. By the Court,

GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Assistant Clerk.
AUGUST 2, 1870.
A true copy. Attest:
au6-law3wSa GEO. W. NICHOLS, Asst. Clerk.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Australia	Sat., Aug. 6	Tyrian	Wed., Aug. 3
Columbia	Sat., Aug. 13	Sidonian	Wed., Aug. 10
Europa	Sat., Aug. 20	Britannia	Wed., Aug. 17
India	Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia	Wed., Aug. 24
Cambria	Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa	Wed., Aug. 31
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 10	Dacian	Wed., Sept. 7
		Dorian	Wed., Sept. 14

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT .. SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT .... LEMARIE.. SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE .... DUCHESNE. SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE ...... ROUSSAU.... SATURDAY, Sept. 17
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 12:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11:30 o'clock A. M.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia	Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia	Wednes., Aug. 31
China	Wednes., Aug. 17	Batavia	Thurs., Sept. 1
Tripoli	Thursday, Aug. 18	Java	Wednesday, Sept. 7
Abyssinia	Wed., Aug. 24	Calabria	Thurs., Sept. 8
Samaria	Thurs., Aug. 25	Russia	Wednes., Sept. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.
Return tickets .... $250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets .... $150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON .... Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax) .... Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ...... Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.
VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE .... Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN .... Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN ..... Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170. Steerage. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 20.—ARIZONA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Aug. 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Aug. 18, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau. Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS .... Aug. 18
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS .... Aug. 25
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Aug. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE STEAM-SHIPS HAVE RECOMMENCED THEIR REGULAR TRIPS.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Aug. 13.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. F. M. FAIRCLOTH, leaves Saturday, Aug. 20, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely.
Through rates and bills of lading, as formerly, with the Georgia Central and Atlantic and Gulf Railroads.
O. COHEN & Co., Agts., Savannah. R. LOWDEN, Agt., 93 West-st., cor. Cedar-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 2:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 2:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 994 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day-line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING of new depot, the largest in America.—The splendid steamers of this line will hereafter leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton sts., EVERY AFTERNOON (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock; West 34th-st., 6:15. Fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reductions to Buffalo and the West, Saratoga and the North. Excursion tickets to Saratoga and return, $5. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points in the morning trains which leave Albany and Troy. N. B.—On and after the 1st of September the fare on this line will be reduced to 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 5th ..... 9:30 A. M.	Friday, 5th ..... 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, 6th ... 11:00 A. M.	Saturday, 6th .... 3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 7th .... 10:00 A. M.	Sunday, 7th ...... 4:00 P. M.
Monday, 8th .... 6:00 A. M.	Monday, 8th ..... 6:00 A. M.
Monday, 8th .... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th ..... 6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th .... 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 10th 7:00 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR Keyport, landing at Elizabethport, Union, Rossville and Perth Amboy. Steam-boat GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Barclay-st. at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

STEAM-BOATS FOR SALE.—SIDE Wheeler and Propeller Steamers of various tonnage for sale. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, Nos. 64 and 66 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals.
A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. AND 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will re-open Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 35th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn., or No. 78 Madison-av., New-York.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 63d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The next term commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.
Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870.
Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 56 Washington-st.

A CLERGYMAN (M. A.) WILL PREPARE a few pupils for business or college; unexceptionable references. Address PRECEPTOR, Box No. 29, Station F, New-York.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

REWARDS.

$47,000 REWARD.
PROCLAMATION.
THE MURDER OF MR. BENJAMIN NATHAN.
The widow having determined to increase the rewards heretofore offered by me, (in my proclamation of July 29,) and no result having yet been obtained, and suggestions having been made that the rewards were not sufficiently distributive or specific, the offers in the previous proclamation are hereby superseded by the following:
A reward of $30,000 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of BENJAMIN NATHAN, who was killed in his house, No. 12 West 23d-st., New-York, on the morning of Friday, July 29.
A reward of $1,000 will be paid for the identification and recovery of each and every one of three diamond shirt-studs which were taken from the clothing of the deceased on the night of the murder. Two of the diamonds weighed, together, 1, ½, ¼ and 1-16 carats, and the other, a flat stone, showing nearly a surface of one carat, weighed ¾ and 1-32. All three were mounted in skeleton settings, with spiral screws, but the color of the gold setting of the flat diamond was not so dark as the other two.
A reward of $1,500 will be paid for the identification and recovery of one of the watches, being the gold anchor hunting-case, stem-winding watch, No. 5,657, nineteen lines, or about two inches, in diameter, made by Ed. Perregaux; or for the chain and seals thereto attached. The chain is very massive, with square links, and carries a pendant chain with two seals, one of them having the monogram "B. N." cut thereon.
A reward of $300 will be given for information leading to the identification and recovery of an old-fashioned open-faced gold watch, with gold dial, showing rays diverging from the centre, and with raised figures; believed to have been made by Tobias, and which was taken at the same time as the above articles.
A reward of $300 will be given for the recovery of a gold medal, of about the size of a silver dollar, and which bears an inscription of presentation not precisely known, but believed to be either "To Sampson Simpson, President of the Jews' Hospital," or "To Benjamin Nathan, President of the Jews' Hospital."
A reward of $100 will be given for full and complete detailed information descriptive of this medal, which may be useful in securing its recovery.
A reward of $1,000 will be given for information leading to the identification of the instrument used in committing the murder, which is known as a "dog" or clamp, and is a piece of wrought iron about sixteen inches long, turned up for about an inch at each end, and sharp; such as is used by ship-carpenters, or post-trimmers, ladder-makers, pump-makers, sawyers, or by iron-molders to clamp their flasks.
A reward of $800 will be given to the man who, on the morning of the murder, was seen to ascend the steps and pick up a piece of paper lying there, and then walk away with it, if he will come forward and produce it.
Any information bearing upon the case may be sent to the Mayor, John Jourdan, Superintendent of Police, City of New-York; or to James J. Kelso, Chief Detective Officer.
The foregoing rewards are offered by the request of, and are guaranteed by me,
(Signed,) EMILY G. NATHAN, Widow of B. Nathan.
The following reward has also been offered by the New-York Stock Exchange:
$10,000.—The New-York Stock Exchange offers a reward of Ten Thousand Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Benjamin Nathan, late a member of said Exchange, who was killed on the night of July 28, 1870, at his house in 23d-st., New-York City.
J. L. BROWNELL, Vice-Chairman Gov. Com.
D. C. HAYS, Treasurer.
B. O. WHITE, Secretary.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1870.
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.
JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON P. BLANCK,
jy23-1aw6mSa* Executors of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SILAS H. KING, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 345 Gold-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 9, 1870.
FRANCES A. KING,
f11-1aw6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.
mh-19-1aw6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 196 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.
SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.
my7-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.
SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,
je18-1aw6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
je4-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.
WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my14-1aw6mSa*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 8 WEST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., in a French family, first-class board for gentlemen and ladies or single gentlemen.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in a private family; terms very moderate. Apply at No. 208 West 28th-st.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST-class board at No. 227 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW ROCHELLE—Will remain open late into October to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the City. Distance, 17½ miles per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL IS CLOSED FOR repairs and alterations. The congregation will worship during the month of August in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—Services will be resumed in Grace Church on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., the Rector, Rev. Dr. POTTER, officiating.

SING SING CAMP-MEETING.—THE annual camp-meeting on the Old Camp Ground, at Sing Sing, will commence on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, and continue until FRIDAY, 19th.
By resolution of the Board of Trustees, the gates will be closed during the entire Sabbath of the meeting, and all persons are advised not to set out for the meeting on that day, as they cannot be admitted.

REV. JOSHUA D. BRADLEY, PRESIDENT of St. Sacrament Mission, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Church of St. David, 47th-st. and 9th-av. Services at 10½ and 8. St. David's Church has been transferred into Rev. Mr. BRADLEY'S hands, to be worked in conjunction with his own Mission.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, 5TH-av. and 21st-st.—This Church will be opened on SUNDAY, Aug. 7. Services MORNING and AFTERNOON for the month of August, in connection with the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. Preaching by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; at corner of Water and Dover sts. by Rev. G. W. JONES; and at No. 275 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJAMIN F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st., Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor.—Services, MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject for morning—*Close Communion.* Baptism after evening service.

WHAT DO THE PROPHETS SAY?—S. S. SNOW, interpreter of prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Time of Unprecedented Troubles.*—Dan. xii. 1.

THE PROPHET HAS REFUSED, THE fifth time, to answer a plain question. Will he expound the text, Isaiah ix., 14: Therefore the Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, branch and rush in one day?

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. L. B. HUGHES, of the Philadelphia Conference, will preach SUNDAY, morning and evening. Seats free. Camp-meeting prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 30th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR CORNER 14th-st. and 7th-av. The Rev. A. LONGACRE, Pastor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. STUART at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the *Coming and Kingdom of Christ.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST Houston st., corner of Thompson.—Rev. W. W. PAGE.—Sabbath services during the Summer at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., by the Pastor. Strangers made welcome.

REV. ROBERT COLLYER, OF CHICAGO, will preach in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, Aug. 7. Morning service 10¾. Subject—*Generosity.* Evening service 7¾. Subject—*Patience.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. JAMES K. SMITH, of Galt, Canada. Services as usual every Sabbath throughout the Summer.

SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near Varick-st.—Preaching by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Young people's prayer-meeting in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.—ITS EFFECTS upon the industry, morals and happiness of the people of this country will be considered at the Hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st., on SUNDAY at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7¾ o'clock. All are invited. Strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

ELDER J. V. HIMES WILL PREACH at No. 138 West 24th-st. on SUNDAY, the 7th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at No. 405 Grand-st., corner Clinton, at 3 P. M.

MR. BEECHER'S PULPIT WILL BE occupied on SUNDAY by Rev. Dr. BALLARD of Detroit. There will be preaching EVERY SABBATH during the Summer.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after morning service.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—SABBATH, Aug. 7; Sabbath-school 2½ P. M. Preaching in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. WILLIAM MOORE at 7¾ P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

PROF. W. H. GREEN, OF PRINCETON, N. J., will preach in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church, near 8th-av., SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

REV. F. STANLEY BACON AT PLIMPTON Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., (Mr. Lee's church,) SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ A. M. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES IN BREVOORT Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 4 P. M. Brother O. HUTCHINSON will lead with address. Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. WM. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR, West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, Corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers are invited.

ZION CHURCH—MADISON-AV. AND 38TH-st. The last services for the Summer, SUNDAY, Aug. 7, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.
THE FIRM OF SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
HENRY N. SMITH,
JAY GOULD,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
JAMES B. BACH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of lawful business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling, on commission, of stocks, bonds, gold and securities. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners—EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, of the City of New York, and JAMES B. BACH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York. Special partners—WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH, all of said City of New-York. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: WILLIAM M. TWEED, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; JAY GOULD, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; and HENRY N. SMITH, one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of August, 1870, and will terminate on the 31st day of July, 1875.
EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JAMES B. BACH, } General partners.
JAY GOULD, WILLIAM M. TWEED, HENRY N. SMITH, } Special partners.
U. S. Rev. stamps, 10c. canceled.

MILLINERY.

LADIES, THIS DAY, BONNETS AND Hats at half-price. Elegant Dress Hats, $6, worth $12. Leghorn Hats, Straw Hats, Sun Hats, and all kinds. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERBLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!
The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this
CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
FOURTH WEEK
Of continued success of the
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
EVERY EVENING, and
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
$31,000.
FIVE DAYS.
THREE RACES EACH DAY,
commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.
LAST DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 6.
Hurdle handicap, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.
Restoration Stakes, $6,500, 4-mile heats, 15 entries.
Tweed Purse, $1,000.
AMOS ROBINS, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 28 Murray-st., North River, at 6¾ A. M., 9¾ A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., returning when the races are over. Passengers will reach the course in less than two hours.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
SATURDAY, 6th August, at 1½ P. M., last day.
The best programme of the meeting.
FIRST RACE.
Hurdle Race—Dash of two miles over eight hurdles; $500 to first horse; $200 to second horse; $100 to third horse.
SECOND RACE.
The great event of the meeting, the Restoration Stakes; fifteen entries; $6,500 added, making $8,000 to be contended for; four-mile heats.
THIRD RACE.
The Tweed Purse, $1,000; dash one and a half miles, for all ages.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

SINGER WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO conduct devotional singing daily from 4 to 5, (Sundays excepted,) and every evening from 7½ o'clock; must be able to teach well. Address, stating terms, references, &c., R. S., Station D.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.
Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.
On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.
By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.
Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide.*

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE,
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
FOURTH WEEK
of the wonderful artist
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.
Production of the new Comic Ballet Pantomime,
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
STILA .... KATHI LANNER
To commence with the popular Melange,
THE NATIONS,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY EVENING AUG. 15,
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.
On the following and every Saturday evening will be produced a dramatization, in three acts, of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S EXQUISITE POEM OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
The box-sheet will be opened on Monday, Aug. 8, at the Theatre, and at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON TO POUGHKEEPSIE,
landing at Cozzens and Newburg only,
ON SUNDAY, AUG. 7, 1870.
The magnificent saloon steamer
PLYMOUTH-ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M. Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., Newburg 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.
The band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will discourse choice music during the entire trip. Private parlors, where meals will be served if required, can be engaged on application to the purser on board.
Fares: To Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip: To Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB REGATTA.
INTERNATIONAL CONTEST FOR THE CHALLENGE CUP.
SPECIAL GRAND EXCURSION
to witness the race between the celebrated yachts of the NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB and the famous yacht CAMBRIA, of the ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB, winner of the late ocean race.
The gorgeous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will be withdrawn from the Long Branch route (for one day only) on MONDAY, Aug. 8, 1870, and will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 A. M.; foot of 34th-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M., touching at the lower landing of the Staten Island Ferry, near the Club-house, before and after the race. Returning, landing at 34th-st. first, and thence to Pier No. 28 North River.
Through the courtesy of the NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB, the PLYMOUTH ROCK will be assigned a SPECIAL STATION IN THE LINE, enabling excursionists to have a full and unobstructed view of the START, thence following the yachts around the flag-boats back to the stake-boat.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION,
TWO DOLLARS.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

YACHT RACE,
MONDAY, AUG. 8.
AMERICA AGAINST ENGLAND,
FOR THE QUEEN'S CUP,
won by yacht AMERICA.
The fast and safe sea-going steamer MAGENTA will accompany the yachts in the race from the Club-house, Staten Island, round light-ship.
Leave 34th-st., North River, 8:30 A. M.; foot Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M.
A brass band will be on board.
Dinner served from 11 until 3 P. M.
Tickets, $2.
J. HARRIMAN.

QUEEN'S CUP REGATTA,
MONDAY, AUG. 8.
The new, first-class steamer,
PLEASANT VALLEY,
will accompany the yachts during the race, leaving her pier, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 9:30 A. M.; Pier No. 24 (Peck-slip) at 10 A. M., and foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, at 10:15 A. M.
REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD.
FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $1 50.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

GREAT YACHT RACE, MONDAY, AUG. 8.—The splendid sea-going steamer GRANITE STATE, 1,180 tons burden, will take passengers for this great race, and accompany the yachts around the light-ship. Every accommodation afforded for families. Refreshments on board. Will leave Pier No. 21, North River, promptly at 9½ o'clock A. M. Fare $2. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 109 Wall-st., or at the Office on the Pier.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LODER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt and other persons interested, that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by Richard Warren, assignee of said bankrupt, for leave to compound and settle a debt due said bankrupt's estate of $12,070 50 by accepting the notes of the debtor for $5,000, secured by mortgage of real estate, as in said petition; that an order has been thereupon made directing that a hearing of the matter stated in said petition be had before James F. Dwight, Esq., the register in charge of these proceedings, at No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, in said district, on the 17th day of August, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, at which time and place all creditors and other persons in interest are requested to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition, authorizing said Richard Warren, assignee, to compound and settle the debt specified in said petition in the manner therein reported. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of said District Court.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of HENRY H. TAPPEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry H. Tappen, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that on the 17th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—New-York, July 23, 1870.
GEORGE F. BETTS,
jy23-1aw3wSa* Clerk of said District.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM PAULDING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York.—At Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., the 15th day of July, A. D. 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Wm. Paulding, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on creditors petition by the District Court of said district.
DEYO SMITH, Assignee,
jy23-1aw3wSa* City of Poughkeepsie, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB BARSTOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Caleb Barstow, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of August, 1870.
RICHARD WARREN, Assignee,
au6-1aw3wSa* No. 315 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.
NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.
The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.
All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Board of Health, on Aug. 16, 1870, for permit to slaughter cattle on the south side of 41st-st., between 10th and 11th avs. JACOB R. REED.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

THE WORKING MEN'S UNION.

Important Meeting Last Evening—The Coolie Question—The Geneva Strike—The National Labor Congress, &c.

A meeting of the Working men's Union was held last night at No. 327 Bowery, the President, NELSON W. YOUNG, in the chair.

Mr. JESSUP, the Corresponding Secretary, reported that the Committee on the proposed daily paper had little to report, only three of the organizations having yet responded with reference to the plan, and that probably nothing would be done for some time.

Mr. JESSUP then read quite a long communication from the President of the Mechanics' State Council of California, which stated that in California the laborer's position in the work of the cities was more secure, the Chinese not daring to labor in the open streets, but in the country and in the privacy of families; the Chinese labor was supplanting and driving out the white laborer, and the workingmen who, with families to support, could not compete with them, were driven, by actual want, to the verge of desperation. A very little more, and the flame of riot could not be repressed, though they greatly deprecated it as furnishing a weapon to their opponents.

The letter inclosed another, addressed, by the direction of a mass-meeting that assembled in San Francisco on the 15th of last month, to Kong Chow, Ning Yeong, Sec Yup, Yun War, Yeong War and Hop War, the six Chinese companies, the gist of which is embodied in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the temporary President and Secretary inform the six Chinese companies in this City that we do not consider it just to us or safe to the Chinamen to continue coming to the United States, and request them to give such notice to the public authorities of the Chinese Empire.

The remainder of the letter gives, at great length, the reasons for this advice, and intimates that the people of the United States, being the rulers, occasionally anticipate the slower process of passing and executing laws through regular forms.

A communication was read from the Geneva trades-unions calling for the support of all labor unions to the strike in Geneva of the building trades. The communication stated that an arrangement was made two years ago by which the unionists were to receive forty-five centimes (about nine cents) per hour, working nine hours in Winter and eleven in Summer. In this arrangement the plasterers were not included. Last Spring these trades demanded to come into the same arrangement, and struck. The employers thereupon notified the building trades that unless these two trades returned to work they would "lock out" all the building trades, and have carried out their threat. Notwithstanding the leaving of large numbers of single men, and some alleviations from independent employment, this action has deprived 2,000 families of their support.

A letter was received from the Trustees of the Cooper Institute, stating that in view of the purposes of that institution, they had resolved when the large hall was not otherwise engaged, to permit its use, free of charge, to the working men, for public discussion of the interests of the laboring class, and of the relations of labor and capital; under this restriction, however, that it should not be made the cover for political meetings, or the political advancement of any man.

The thanks of the meeting were unanimously given to the Trustees.

A letter from the spinners at Fall River, who are on a strike to resist a reduction of ten per cent. on their wages, was also read. It stated that 15,000 persons are thrown out of work by the strike. The weavers, being mostly women, have no trades-unions, and are therefore the greatest sufferers.

The motion was then made to proceed to the election of a delegate to the National Labor Convention, to meet in Cincinnati on the 15th instant. An amendment was at once offered to postpone the consideration of the motion for one month.

After quite an animated debate the amendment prevailed, thus virtually deciding not to send a delegate.

After some further business, of little importance, the meeting adjourned.

MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

Two Brothers Engage in a Dispute, and One Stabs the Other With a Penknife.

THOMAS and ANDREW MURPHY, two brothers residing at No. 167 North Eighth-street, Brooklyn, E. D., got into a quarrel last night about some insignificant affair, the result of which was that THOMAS drew a penknife and stabbed ANDREW in the region of the heart, killing him instantly. They are both men of family. The murderer is about forty-nine years of age. Hitherto the two had lived on comparatively good terms. Officer QUEEN, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested the assailant and locked him up in the Station-house. The excitement created around the locality was of the most intense character, and the house was completely surrounded by citizens. The two men were well known, and bore a fair character among their neighbors. THOMAS, however, was known to be a man of violent temper. The exact character of the dispute between the two men is not fully known, but one of their friends says that he heard them discussing the hanging of REAL. THOMAS is said to have considered the action of HOFFMAN wrong, and to have expressed the opinion that the man hanged was justified in shooting the policeman. ANDREW was a plasterer and THOMAS a bricklayer.

Arrest of Sneak Thieves—Owners Wanted for Stolen Property.

Yesterday afternoon Detectives FARLEY, of the Central Police, and GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested JAMES GORDON and CHARLES WILLIAMS, two notorious sneak thieves, as they were in the act of selling to EDMOND U. HOUSEL, a jeweler at No. 153 Spring-street, a large lot of stolen property, consisting of silver cups, spoons, forks and knives, and gold lockets, bracelets, brooches, and other articles of silverware and jewelry. The jeweler, HOUSEL, was also arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and, with the thieves, taken before Superintendent JOURDAN, by whose order they were locked up to await arraignment before a Police Magistrate this morning. One of the silver cups has the inscription "CHARLES SHEFFIELD FAULKNER, Sept. 30, 1868," and some of the spoons have the initials N. J. R. engraved upon them. As the prisoners must be discharged unless the owners of the property appear to make complaint against them, Capt. KELSO desires persons whose houses have been entered and robbed of articles of this description to call at Police Headquarters this morning.

Meeting of the German Republican Central Committee.

The German Republican Central Committee of this City held a special meeting at the Steuben House, in the Bowery, last evening. Mr. S. KAUFMANN, who was elected President at the last meeting, in place of Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, resigned, occupied the chair. It was resolved that the Correspondence Committee draw up resolutions, expressing the sentiments and wishes of the German Republicans of this City, which will, when approved by the Central Committee, be submitted to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Saratoga. It was resolved not to confer any further by a special committee with the General Republican Committee of this City. It was also resolved, that the delegates from the several Assembly District clubs report the number of members of their clubs at the regular monthly meeting of the Committee in September. The meeting then adjourned.

Suicide in Orange County—An Old Man Cuts His Throat with a Razor.

At about 7½ o'clock on Tuesday evening last HENRY N. STEVENS, an old and respected citizen of the town of Chester, Orange County, N. Y., residing about a mile and a half east from Lake Station, on the Warwick Valley Railroad, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. STEVENS for a long time had been depressed in spirits, and had been suffering from debility and the approach of old age, and it is supposed that while partially deranged from these causes he committed the deed. He was eating supper with his family, and suddenly left the table and went out. His family thought nothing of the occurrence, but as he did not return for some time they became alarmed and went in search of him, and shortly after found him in the privy leaning over the opening with three gashes in his throat. It is thought he took this position to allow the blood to escape, and thus save his clothing from stains. He was alive when found, but died soon after. He was over 70 years old, and leaves a wife and four children.

Long Island City—Ordinances of the Common Council.

The following is a synopsis of the ordinances adopted by the Long Island City Common Council: 1. Provides for the suppression of disorderly conduct, the prevention of vice and immorality and the punishment of offenders. 2. Provides for the publication of the ordinances, and makes the signature of the Mayor necessary for their validity. 3. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors without a license. 4. Provides for a Health Board, consisting of one person from each ward, and a Health Officer, who shall be appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Common Council. Moneys derived from penalties shall be kept as a separate fund for the expenses of the Health Department. Penalties of from $25 to $50 are imposed on those violating the Health ordinances. The Board shall make a suitable annual survey of streets, lots, yards and buildings for the purpose of ascertaining their sanitary condition. The Marshal, Police Constables and Street-Commissioner are charged with investigating nuisances. 5. Defines the duties of the Health Board. 6. Provides for the prevention of nuisances. The screening of lime or ashes, the shaking of carpets, the firing of guns, pistols, cannons, squibs, rockets, or fireworks, or the making of bonfires, the playing of ball in the street, the playing of ball or any other game on Sunday, are prohibited. 7. Provides for the appointment of Fire Wardens. 8. Provides for the appointment of a Corporation Counsel, with a salary of $1,000 per annum and expenses, who shall have entire control of the legal business of the City. 9. Provides for one or more public pounds and pound-masters, and prohibits the running at large of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats and geese. 10. Defines the duties of the Superintendent of Streets. 11. Provides that taxes and assessments unpaid for six months shall bear twelve per cent. interest. 12. Provides for the prevention of false fire alarms. 13. Provides for the prevention of fast driving.

BASE-BALL.

Eckford vs. Union—Victory of the Former.

The match between the Eckford and Union Base-ball Clubs, yesterday, at Tremont, resulted in the success of the Eckfords by a score of 17 to 12. Both were weakened by sickness among their players, the Unions having two men absent. The following is the score:

ECKFORDS.	1B.	TB.	PO.	UNIONS.	1B.	TB.	PO.
A. Allison, 1st b.	4	4	8	Higham, 2d b.	3	6	4
Malone, r. f.	3	4	1	Reynolds, c. f.	0	0	3
Duffy, 3d b.	3	6	3	Pabor, p.	3	5	0
W. Allison, 2d b.	1	1	1	Shelly, r. f.	2	2	4
McDermott, p.	0	0	1	Birdsall, c.	0	0	5
Josh. Snyder, c.f.	0	0	3	Holdsworth, 3 b	3	3	1
Jas. Snyder, c.	2	4	9	Booth, s. s.	0	0	2
Beach, s. s.	1	1	1	Kenny, 1st b.	0	0	5
Coughlin, l. f.	2	2	0	Gedney, l. f.	2	2	3
Total	16	22	27	Total	13	18	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckfords	2	0	7	2	0	1	3	1	1	17
Unions	3	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	0	12

Umpire—Mr. MANOLT, of the Oriental Club. Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

The Piccot Benefit.

A game of base-ball will be played at the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, today for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. WM. J. PICCOT. The game will be played between selected nines from New-York and Brooklyn. After the base-ball a game of lacrosse will be played.

Sad Accident at Rye Lake—A Boy and Girl Drowned.

A sad accident occured at Rye Lake on Tuesday afternoon last. It appears that a party of young folks residing in the neighborhood had a picnic in the woods near by. After the refreshments had been served, a young girl, daughter of Mr. HART, printer, doing business in the City of New-York, JACOB ROUCH, only son of Mrs. ROUCH, widow of CHRISTIAN ROUCH, aged fourteen years, and two little girls, one a sister of Miss HART and the other a sister of JACOB ROUCH, went to the margin of the lake. Miss HART accidentally slipped off a large stone, upon which she was standing, into the lake, which is thirty feet deep at that point. Young ROUCH, who was an excellent swimmer, instantly plunged into the water to rescue Miss HART, and twice he succeeded in bringing her to the surface, but failing to find anything to which he could cling, and becoming exhausted with his burden, the two sank together and were drowned. Some men who were engaged in a field on the opposite side of the lake, and witnessed the noble efforts of the boy to save his companion, proceeded to the spot in a boat, in hopes of affording them some assistance, and succeeded in recovering the bodies in the course of two hours after the lamentable occurrence. The two were buried together, in the same grave, the following day.

Important Post-Office Statement—Business of the Last Quarter, Showing the Amount of Mail Matter sent to European Countries.

The following statement of postal transactions by the New-York Post-Office with Europe is of interest at the present time, as showing the amount of mail matter received and forwarded to the different European countries, the transmission of which covers a period of three months, ending June 30, 1870. The number of letters received during that period was 1,282,049; those forwarded 1,353,167, making a total of 2,635,216. The postage on the former amounted to $12,357 69, and, on the latter, $13,787 62; together they make a total of $26,145 31 received.

To the West Indies, and other ports, 51,310 letters were received and forwarded in the same time, and the postage collected was $27,467 11. The whole showed a grand total of 2,886,526 letters, and $53,612 42 in postage collected in the same.

EUROPE—RECEIVED.

	Letters.	Postage.
Great Britain	753,999	$45,782 43
Bremen and Hamburg	256,307	26,087 19
North German Union	180,620	30,746 30
France	18,301	1,830 10
Belgium	9,014	953 36
Netherlands	14,323	1,434 20
Switzerland	25,429	3,084 60
Italy	24,056	2,439 51
Total	1,282,049	$112,357 69

FORWARDED.

	Letters.	Postage.
Great Britain	793,551	$51,853 71
Bremen and Hamburg	330,956	34,236 61
North German Union	82,615	12,580 59
France	68,891	6,889 10
Belgium	10,639	1,063 90
Netherlands	18,671	1,867 01
Switzerland	29,763	3,488 60
Italy	18,081	1,808 10
Total	1,353,167	$113,787 62

WEST INDIES, ETC.

	Letters.	Postage.
Received	138,926	$14,762 13
Forwarded	112,384	12,704 98

RECAPITULATION.

	Letters.	Postage.
Received from Europe	1,282,049	$112,357 69
Forwarded to Europe	1,353,167	113,787 62
Received from West Indies, &c.	138,926	14,762 13
Forwarded to West Indies, &c.	112,384	12,704 98
Grand total	2,886,526	$253,612 42

Ordination of Ceremonics at the Antioch Baptist Church.

Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., who for several months past has been the officiating pastor at the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-street, was ordained last evening at that place, after having passed through, during the afternoon session, a very satisfactory examination instituted by the authorized council. The exercises consisted of singing, an introductory prayer, and an interesting sermon by Rev. Dr. DOWLING, in which was set forth the duties and responsibilities of a pastor to his people, in clear and concise language. The right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. Mr. BRUNER, who, in a few eloquent remarks, welcomed Mr. LOVE to the brotherhood of the clergy. Rev. Mr. ROSE, of the Stanton-street Baptist Church, delivered the charge to the incoming pastor, and Rev. Mr. SAMPSON, in conclusion, addressed the congregation. The exercises passed off very pleasantly, and apparently to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is stated that Mr. LOVE is unusually popular with the congregation worshiping at the Antioch Baptist Church.

The Queen's Cup Race—Preparations for the Contest.

The waters of the Lower Bay, opposite the New-York Yacht Club-house, at Clifton, Staten Island, presented a very animated appearance yesterday, a large number of handsome yachts being anchored there for the purpose of entering in the great race on Monday next. The *Cambria*, *Fleetwing* and *America* were among the number. The *Idler*, which has been thoroughly overhauled, will join the fleet to-morrow. She has been newly bottomed with a coat of lead, besides having an addition of two feet made to her bowsprit and three feet to her jib-boom. She has also been rigged with new fore and main topmasts. It is not definitely settled whether the *Dauntless* will sail in the race, as she is out of trim from her late ocean voyage. Among the vessels which have been entered for the race since the publication of the list in the TIMES a few days ago are the *Alarm*, A. C. KINGSLAND, tonnage, 225.3, area of canvas, 2,490.8, and the *Vesta*, H. BAKER, Jr., tonnage, 201, area, 2,512.5.

A Painful Accident at Port Jervis—A Man's Arm Wrenched Off by a Revolving Shaft.

Yesterday morning a frightful accident happened to THOMAS DUTTON, a boiler-maker in the Erie Railway Company's machine-shop at Port Jervis. DUTTON was engaged in splicing the belt which runs the flue-saw, and in getting hold of one end of the belt his left hand was caught on the shaft, and whirled around at a fearful rate ten or twelve times, until his arm was wrenched off just below the elbow, and his body hurled headlong to the floor, a distance of about twelve feet. DUTTON was apparently unconscious for half an hour. He was taken home, and in the afternoon his arm was amputated at the shoulder. The physicians say he cannot recover. He is about forty-five years old and has a family.

A Policeman Attacked by Women and Dogs.

The rampant rowdyism prevalent in the City has extended to the rural districts. Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Officer GLENNING, of the Twelfth Precinct, was endeavoring to arrest THOMAS PRENDERGAST, near his home in One Hundred and Thirty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, for disorderly conduct, when he was savagely attacked by three women, one of them armed with a hatchet, and aided by three dogs. One of the women knocked him down with a blow from the hatchet, causing a severe wound, and the dogs set upon him, and one of them bit off a portion of his right ear. In the end, however, the officer managed to secure his original prisoner, and with assistance to arrest the three women. All the parties were locked up in the Twelfth Precinct Station-house, and will be arraigned at the Harlem Police Court this morning.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD, late of the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian,) was yesterday morning ordained a Deacon at the Church of the Holy Communion, at the corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, when the full Episcopal services designed for such occasions was performed, Bishop POTTER officiating and Bishop QUINTARD preaching an appropriate sermon.

The usual bustle and activity witnessed at Castle Garden has considerably moderated of late, in consequence of the diminution of the number of immigrants from Germany. The number has fallen off to a remarkable extent, in consequence of the stoppage of the trips of the Hamburg and Bremen steamers. Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, the well-known Superintendent of Emigration, finds sufficient employment for the officials in his department, however, in caring for immigrants coming from other parts of Europe.

A grand sacred concert was given at the Hall of the German Young Men's Christian Association last evening, under the direction of the Rev. E. M. SCHULTZ. Prof. JOHN BERGE conducted the musical exercises. The entertainment consisted of recitations, declamations, and singing by Sabbath-school scholars. THEODORE GEISLER, a juvenile of six summers, elicited much applause by the recitation of a temperance speech. Miss LOUISA SCHULTZ personated the servant girl in the piece entitled "The House Maid" to the great amusement of all present.

The German Legal Aid Society of this City held their regular monthly meeting at No. 10 Stanton-street last evening, Mr. S. HERZBERG presiding. A report was made showing that during the past month the Society was applied to in fifty law cases. The Society was presented by the German Association of Social Reformers of this City, with a gift of $220.

A pair of horses driven by JAMES MCCARTHY, and attached to a coach, ran away, yesterday, in Sixth-avenue, and turning into West Washington-place, and thence into Macdougal-street, dashed against a tree and ran the pole of the coach into car No. 102 of the Seventh-avenue line, severely injuring JOHN LIVINGSTON, of No. 154 West Fourteenth-street, in the stomach. One of the coach horses was so severely hurt that it was killed by order of Mr. BERGH.

The stables of WILLIAM GREEN, in Fifty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, were injured by fire last evening to the amount of $250, which loss is not covered by insurance.

The receipts of the German Hospital and German Dispensary of this City amounted to $8,563 23 during the past two months. Of this sum $5,000 was derived from the sale of Mr. WM. HENRY GUENTHER'S estate, at Jamaica, L. I. This estate was presented by Mr. GUENTHER, in equal portions, to the German Hospital and the German Ladies' Society of this City for the aid of needy widows and orphans, and was lately sold at auction for the sum of $10,000.

JAMES GORMLEY, who resides in Forty-fourth-street, near First-avenue, while at work yesterday on a new building, was severely injured by a brick falling on his head, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANK WERNER, eleven years of age, of No. 96 Morton-street, yesterday fell off a truck at the corner of Fletcher and South-street, and was so severely injured that he was taken to Park Hospital.

PHILIP H. BERTNER, of No. 639 East Sixteenth-street, yesterday fell from his wagon at the corner of First-avenue and Twentieth-street, and received a severe scalp wound. He was taken home.

An explosion of a gas-pipe occurred last evening on the first floor of a tenement-house No. 307 East Twenty-ninth-street, by a lighted candle being passed over it to discover a leak. Fortunately no damage was done.

FLORENCE GRAHAM, an actress attached to one of the Broadway theatres, was yesterday committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions for stealing a gold watch, worth $90, from JAMES BARR, a boarder in the St. Cloud Hotel.

The collections made by the German Hospital Aid Society of this City, for the benefit of their institution, amounted to $90 during the past month.

JOHN MCCUNN, thirty years of age, of No. 565 West Forty-second-street, while getting on a freight train of the Hudson River Railroad, last evening, at Tenth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, slipped and fell under the cars, the wheel passing over his legs, cutting them both nearly off at the knee. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A female infant was found dead, yesterday morning, in bed with its mother, MARY SULLIVAN, at No. 56 Cherry-street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

HANNAH BUSH, five years of age, last evening fell off the roof of the one-story rear extension of No. 5 Allen-street, and was severely injured.

BROOKLYN.

The Central Bank suspension continues to be the main topic of conversation among capitalists in this city. The feeling at present is that the depositors will lose nothing, but that the stockholders will suffer the entire loss of their stock. Among the heavy depositors of whom no mention has been made, is the United States Court, whose account amounts to $40,000. A meeting of the stockholders will be held today.

About 4 P. M. yesterday, HUGH CULLEN, of No. 42 John-street, was stabbed in the neck with a pair of scissors by MARY TIERNEY. It appears that she and a woman named BRIDGET CALLAHAN and the wife of CULLEN got into a fight about something. He attempted to stop it, and got wounded in the way referred to. Although serious, his injuries are not deemed dangerous. MARY was taken into custody.

ANN HARDEN, a servant, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, yesterday, by Justice DELMAR, for stealing from the house No. 417 Clinton-street, in which she was employed.

During the month of July there were 702 patients treated at the Long Island College Hospital; 302 were males and 400 females; 337 were of Irish birth.

Col. JACK, a well-known lawyer in this city, was accused yesterday morning, before Justice WALSH, of committing an assault and battery upon a client.

The body of a drowned man, apparently about twenty-eight years of age, was found yesterday morning, at the foot of Montague-street.

GEORGE W. BAKER, son of Alderman BAKER, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for six months, by Justice EAMES, for striking his sister.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the body of a drowned man was found at the Wall-street Ferry.

The house of MCRALPH W. KENYON, No. 26 Fifth-street, was entered by burglars on Thursday night, and $155 worth of property stolen.

A boy five years of age was run over and killed by a truck, yesterday, on Smith-street.

STATEN ISLAND.

Commodore VANDERBILT, Mr. BARTON and other residents of the island in the vicinity of Clifton, complain of the constant depredations of burglars from New-York, who rob and plunder indiscriminately from their gardens and mansions. The Police are vigilant and make many arrests, but their attempts to bring the culprits to justice are thwarted by the singular action of Judge KILPATRICK, who discharges the majority of the prisoners brought before him. It is understood that measures are being taken to investigate the matter.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The managers of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County held a meeting at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, for the purpose of completing arrangements for their approaching annual fair. The new Floral Hall, 100 feet long by fifty-six wide, is almost completed at a cost of $6,500; and a contract is soon to be awarded for the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the officers during the fair. New gates of entrance at the south-west corner of the grounds, at an expense of about $2,000, are also to be constructed.

JAMES BROGAN, aged about thirty years, coachman of FREDERICK C. HAVEMEYER, residing near Fort Schuyler, was accidentally thrown from his seat on the family carriage against a gate post with great violence, on Tuesday afternoon, in consequence of the horses taking fright. BROGAN had four ribs broken, and received other internal injuries, from the effects of which he died. Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.

Some three weeks ago an Irishman was detected in the act of passing some rum to a prisoner confined in the County Jail at White Plains, whereupon Mr. HENRY B. FORD, the Deputy Sheriff, got into an altercation with the offending person, who bit one of Mr. FORD'S hands very severely. The wounds thus inflicted appear as though they were impregnated with poison, and it is now feared that amputation will be necessary.

During the storm on Thursday afternoon two cows on the grounds of St. John's College, at Fordham, were killed by lightning; a number of telegraph poles, near Tremont were, split in two; and some fine shade trees on the premises of Mr. COYLE, at Williamsbridge, were struck and demolished.

The Presbyterian Church of Irvington upon-Hudson, recently tendered a call to Rev. R. A. SAWYER, formerly of Westminster Church, Yonkers, and lately of a Presbyterian Church at Dayton, Ohio, to become its pastor, and he has accepted the invitation.

LONG ISLAND.

THOMAS S. MOUNT, School Commissioner of Suffolk County, has appointed FRANK RODGERS, of Huntington; B. FRANKLIN HULSE, of Port Jefferson; and W. M. SMITH, of Smithtown, candidates to the State studentship at Cornell University.

The fishermen of Bay Shore have been troubled so much lately with sharks, which have destroyed their nets, that they have commenced catching sharks and manufacturing oil from their livers. Capt. WATTS, having provided a heavy net, caught, at one haul, thirty, the largest weighing 256 pounds. He estimates the value of one haul at $20.

Two blue-fish, united *a la* Siamese twins, were caught by Capt. JACKSON in the Great South Bay one day this week. The tails and fins were grown together for several inches, the heads being nearly at right angles with each other.

The Clarenceville School District, (Richmond Hill,) Jamaica, has voted to raise $3,000 to build a school-house.

The South-side Railroad Company have ordered two new twenty-five ton locomotives of the Grant Locomotive Works, to be delivered by the 15th inst. The travel on this road is increasing daily.

NEW-JERSEY.

The boarding-house thief who stole a watch, coat and $70 in money, at Newark, a few days ago, has been detected in the same business in New-Brunswick, where he has been arrested. Mr. KEYES, the principal Newark loser, went to New-Brunswick and found his watch in the possession of the prisoner. The coat had been sold for $5, and the money had dwindled to $9.

A week ago Mr. A. J. RODRIGO, of Newark, had a valuable gold watch stolen from him while in New-York, and a description of the watch, which was offered for sale to a jeweler in the Bowery for $50, and which, at first, was supposed to have belonged to the deceased Mr. NATHAN, proves it to be the property of Mr. RODRIGO. The Police are after the present possessor of the property.

Yesterday morning, JAMES NOLAN and DANIEL MURPHY made an attack upon JOHN FITZGERALD, and were handling him quite roughly, when Officer REEN, of the Jersey City Police, came up, and attempted to arrest the combatants. NOLAN and MURPHY immediately dropped FITZGERALD, and severely assaulted the officer. He, however, rapped for assistance, and succeeded in taking all the combatants to the Station-house, where they now await trial.

The residence of Mr. DESINDORF, of Orange, has been entered by burglars, and a large amount of money, some silver ware, and a quantity of clothing stolen. The burglar escaped, leaving some of the silver in a yard next door.

The Philadelphia sport who was charged with pawning a valuable diamond ring for a friend, and appropriating several hundred dollars of the proceeds, and who was arrested in Newark a few days ago, and taken to Philadelphia, has been released on $2,000 bail, and is again in Newark.

AUGUST WEISING, living on Canal-street, Newark, while intoxicated yesterday afternoon, attempted to kill his wife with a pistol, aiming it at her heart, but it failed to explode, and before he could fire she escaped. The wife refused to enter a complaint against him, but the neighbors, who had been annoyed for a long time by his drunken freaks, caused his arrest. His only excuse was drunkenness.

CHRISTIAN KNETT, a boy of fourteen, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday for reckless driving through the streets, endangering the lives of several small children. He was released on payment of a fine of $5.

A game of base-ball was played at Trenton, yesterday, between the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, and the Trenton Club, of Trenton. The score was 26 to 13 in favor of the Resolutes.

The following persons were yesterday sent to the State Prison at Trenton, from the Hudson County jail, in Jersey City: ELIZA BRADY, for larceny, one year; HANNAH HANNEMAN, one year, for grand larceny; THOMAS LANG, one year, for grand larceny.

DANIEL LOUGHRIDGE and DANIEL WINTER were arrested and taken to the Second Precinct Police Station, in Jersey City, on suspicion of being the parties who a day or two since picked the pocket of CORNELIUS MCGUIRE, a traveling peddler. They were held for examination.

A boy about fourteen years of age, and a son of Mr. MONTGOMERY SIGLER, of Montclair, was struck by lightning during the heavy shower on Thursday. Other members of the family who were in the room were not hurt. A barn in Verona was struck and was burned with its contents. A house in Centreville was also struck but not burned.

Boonton has held the first "cream and peaches" festival of the season in New-Jersey. The proceeds go to aid the Presbyterian Church Sunday-school.

Mrs. WYLIE left her infant, of seven months, alone in the house No. 277 Grove-street, Jersey City, for several hours. When she returned she found it lying on its face, quite dead from suffocation. A burial permit was given by the Coroner.

The Rankin Mills' proprietors in Newark, have discharged two of their employes, and the rest refuse to work unless the two are reinstated. Consequently the firm advertise for help.

A female sneak thief entered the jewelry store of Mr. H. H. WEBB, in Newark, yesterday, and stole a ring. She was detected in the act and an officer was called. She denied it, and to make it forthcoming the officer choked her slightly, and she dropped it from her mouth.

A barn owned by Mr. GEORGE STEUBENRACK, on the Morristown turnpike, near Mount Holly, was struck by lightning during the storm of Thursday, and was entirely destroyed. Loss, $1,000.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The wages of all enlisted men in the navy have been increased in the amount of $1 50 per month by order of President Grant. By direction of the Navy Department the increase of pay has been extended to masters-at-arms, apothecaries, yeomen, pay-masters' writers and other appointed petty officers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 5.—The Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, Capt. Platt, has arrived here from Norfolk, where she has been refitting. She will sail in a few days for Cape Hatteras, where she will be engaged the balance of the season in taking deep sea soundings.

At their own request Capts. EDWARD PARRY and FREDERICK PHISTERER and First Lieut. JAMES W. DIXON have, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved July 15, 1870, been honorably discharged from the service of the United States with one year's pay. Major HALL, Pay-master, has been assigned to the Department of Texas.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The market for American Securities opened quiet, were firmer at 2 P. M., and closed steady. Stocks opened dull and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	88⅝	89⅛	89⅛
Consols for account	88⅞	89⅜	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	83	83⅛	83⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82¼	83	82⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	82	82⅛	81⅜
U. S. 10-40s	80	....	80
Ill. Central Railroad shares	101	....	101
Erie Railway shares	14½	15	14½
At. & Gt. West. R.R. shares	19	....	19

PARIS, Aug. 5, via LONDON.—The Bourse closed heavy: at noon Rentes were quoted at 67f. 15c., and at the close of the market they had declined to 66f. 75c.

LONDON, Aug. 5—4½ P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM quiet at 1s. 5½d. Common RESIN opened dull and closed firm. SUGAR on the spot dull. TALLOW opened dull at 46s. and closed declining at 44s. 9d. Spirits TURPENTINE quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened steady and closed with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans opened at 8¼d. and closed at 8⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 65,000 bales; of which 8,000 were taken for export, and 7,000 for speculation. The stock on hand is 568,000, of which 287,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 31,000; American, 18,000 bales. The stock of Cotton at sea bound to this port is estimated at 493,000 bales, of which 50,000 are American. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White; 9s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western, and 10s. 7d.@10s. 8d. for Red Winter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 6,000 quarters, of which 2,500 were American. CORN, 32s. 3d. ₱ quarter for European. PROVISIONS—The market is quiet. BACON, 66s. ₱ cwt. for Short Ribbed Middles. PRODUCE—Spirits TURPENTINE, 32s. 6d. LINSEED OIL, £32@32 10s.

ANTWERP, Aug. 5.—PETROLEUM opened 42½f.@43f. for Standard White, and closed firm and unchanged.

BREMEN, Aug. 5.—PETROLEUM closed heavy yesterday.

HAMBURG, Aug. 5.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and steady, yesterday, at 15 marc bancos.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 30.—EXCHANGE on London, 1s. premium. KEROSENE, 63c. LOBSTERS, $2 25 ₱ dozen. OYSTERS, $2 ₱ dozen.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower at $1 16½@$1 17 for No. 2; No. 1, during the afternoon, in fair demand at $1 21½@$1 21¾, seller last half of August. CORN dull and lower at 78¼c.@78¾c. for No. 2; during the afternoon, quiet and unchanged. OATS dull and lower at 44¾c. for Old; 40c, for New No. 2. RYE firm at 80c, for No. 2. BARLEY steady at $1 04@$1 05 for No. 2. HIGHWINES active and firm at 96c.@97c. Mess PORK $29 50@$30. LARD quiet at 16¾c. SHOULDERS, 13¼c.@13¾c. Live HOGS firm and fairly active and unchanged. CATTLE steady at $4 25@$8 12½ for Texan to choice Shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat, 122,000 bushels Corn, 83,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 4,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 128,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs. FREIGHTS less active at 3½c. on Oats, 4c.@4½c. on Corn, 4½c.@4¾c. on Wheat to Buffalo.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet. ROPE and BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 80; Double Extra, $5 60@$5 75; Choice, $6 50; Fancy, $7 50. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Fall Red, $1 17@$1 18; No. 1 Fall Red, $1 25@$1 28. CORN quiet; Mixed, 78c.@80c.; Yellow, 80c.@83c.; White, 90c.@95c. OATS firm at 41½c. for new Mixed. RYE dull at 75c.@80c. WHISKY quiet at 97½c. PROVISIONS firmer, with small sales. PORK, $31. Dry-salted Meats held at 13¾c. for Shoulders; 16½c for Clear Ribs; 17½c. for Clear Sides. BACON in good demand; prices asked have checked sales; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; held ½c. higher all round. LARD quiet. CATTLE active at $2 27@$3 50 for Inferior to Common; $4@$6 for Fair to Prime; $6 50@$7 50 for Choice to Extra. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$9 50. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 44,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Corn, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. FLOUR heavy. WHEAT dull and heavy; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 26. CORN heavy and nominally; 90c. for No. 2 Western. OATS heavy and nominal at 50c. for Western and New Ohio. Other articles dull and unchanged. The Cattle market for the week closed flat, but with no diminution in price. Sales reached 175 head at $4 for Indiana Cattle, $5 62½ for Texan, and $6 37½ for Cherokee. Indiana good stock brought $7@$9, and Ohio brought as high as $8 25. Receipts for the week, 457 cars, and shipments, 381 cars. SHEEP closed firm at full quotations, viz.: $4 12 for Illinois, $6 25 for Extra Ohio, and $7 25 for Canada Lambs. HOGS closed at an advance of ¼c. for selected butcher's, the quotations being now 10c. Shipping stock about the same.

OSWEGO, N Y., Aug. 5.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,400 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 75 for White; $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 43. CORN quiet and lower; No. 2 held at 93c. OATS quiet and lower; Illinois held at 53c. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL—$2 15 for bolted; $2 05 for unbolted ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $25, and Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c.; Oats, 4¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, and $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₱ ton. Lake IMPORTS—3,200 bushels Rye, 1,500 bushels Peas, and 3,960,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—19,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats, 3,400 bushels Barley, and 1,301,000 feet Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Nothing to report in WHEAT. RYE quiet. CORN steady and quiet at 98c.@$1 02 for Western Mixed. OATS rather more active but lower; sales, 3,500 bushels old Chicago, in store, at 58c., and a bag lot of State at 60c. The CATTLE market opened more briskly this week; the offerings numbered 4,378 head against 3,519 last week. The average quality was superior; sales, however, show but little change in prices; the highest prices realized was 9½c. for choice Kentucky Steers; the ruling prices for good butchering Steers were from 8½c. to 7¾c. Nothing of consequence was done in milch Cows. The supply of Sheep and Lambs is about the same as last week, and the market continues dull at a decline of ¼c.@½c. Sheep, 4c.@5c.; Lambs, 7c.@9c. Nothing doing in Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 20c. FLOUR quiet but firm: Extras, $5 87½@$6 25; Northwestern Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania, do., $7@$7 50; Fancy, $8@$8 50. WHEAT dull; Old Pennsylvania, $1 58@$1 60; Ohio, $1 59; New Indiana, $1 55@$1 60. RYE, $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull; Pennsylvania Yellow, $1 08; Mixed Western, $1@$1 03. OATS dull; Old Pennsylvania, 60c.@62c.; Old Western, 58c.; New Southern, 52c.@55c. COFFEE firm and scarce; Rio, 15½c.@18½, gold. SUGAR steady; sales, 700 hhds. Cuba at 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM unsettled; Crude nominal at 15c.; Refined, 22½c. WHISKY dull at $1 02.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19c. FLOUR quiet and steady; Howard-street Superfine, $6@$6 60; do. Extra, $7@$8; do. Family, $8@$9 50; City Mills Superfine, $6 25@$7 25; do. Extra, $7 25@$8 25; do. Family, $8@$10 50; Western Superfine, $6@$6 50; do. Extra, $7@$7 50; do. Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT steady: Prime Maryland, $1 70@$1 85; Good to Prime, $1 50@$1 65; White, $1 55@$1 90; Western, $1 50@$1 53. CORN—White, $1 15@$1 20; Yellow firm, $1 10. OATS firm at 50c.@52c. for New. RYE, 95c. Mess PORK firm at $31@$31 50. BACON firm: Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Rib, 18½c.; Shoulders, 15¾c.@16c. HAMS, 26c.@26½c. LARD quiet, 17½c.@18c. WHISKY—Better feeling, stock scarce, $1 02@$1 03.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—FLOUR dull; Family, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT dull, with but little demand; Red Winter, $1 25@$1 30 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN dull at 85c.@88c.; sales small. OATS quiet; New, 30c.@40c.; Old, 50c.@57c., the latter for choice. RYE dull at 90c.@95c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull. TOBACCO unchanged. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c. Mess PORK quiet and firmer at $30. Bulk MEATS held firmly, with but little doing; Shoulders held at 13¼c.; Sides, 15½c.@16½c. for Clear Ribs, and 16½c. for Clear. BACON in fair demand; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¾c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 26c. EXCHANGE dull and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 40; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 25. CORN firm; Mixed, $1 07½; White, $1 10@$1 12. OATS firm at 57c.@58c. BRAN, 97½c.@$1. HAY easier; Prime, $23 50@$24. PORK—Mess, $32@$32 50. BACON—Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib, 19c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. HAMS, 27c. LARD—Tierce, 17½c.; Keg, 19c. SUGAR—Prime, 13c. MOLASSES, 50c.@75c. WHISKY, 92½@$1. COFFEE inactive; Prime, nominally, 17¼c.@17½c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, no business doing on foreign account, hence there was no bill-making; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD, 120⅛.

MOBILE, Aug. 5.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 17¼c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 25 bales; coastwise, 39 bales; total, 64 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,737 bales; coastwise, 373 bales; stock, 13,634 bales; net receipts of the week, 280 bales; coastwise, 39 bales; total, 319 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,737 bales; to France, 814 bales; sales of the week, 1,000 bales.

TOLEDO, Aug. 5.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Red, $1 36@$1 37; No. 2 Red, $1 35. CORN declining; No. 1, 84c.; No. 2, 80c.@81c.; Yellow, 89c. OATS, unchanged. FREIGHTS firm at 5c. to Buffalo, 8½c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 43,000 bushels; Corn, 2,400 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5. — COTTON dull and prices nominal; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 90 bales; coastwise, 125 bales; total, 215 bales; stock, 43,310 bales; net receipts of the week, 918 bales; coastwise, 145 bales; total, 1,063 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,264 bales; sales of the week, 2,200 bales.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 5.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT easier; No. 1 Red, $1 43 on spot, $1 44 to arrive; No. 2 Red, $1 42. CORN quiet: No. 1, 89c.; No. 2, 87c. OATS steady; No. 1, 46c.@47c.; old held at 51c. BARLEY nominal. RYE nominal. PETROLEUM heavy, at $3 75 for Crude, 19c. for Refined; prices nominal.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5.—FLOUR easier; Spring Extra, $5 50@$5 60. WHEAT—No. 2, $1 19; No. 1, $1 25½; market unsettled. OATS declined 2c.@3c.; No. 2, 44c. CORN dull; No. 2, 81c. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—BAGGING firm; Hemp, 29½c.; Flax, 30c. COTTON quiet at 18c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY, 98c.@99c. TOBACCO active and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 90 bales; exports, 158 bales. Superfine FLOUR, $5 25@$5 75. CORN, 90c.@$1. OATS, 48c. PORK quiet at $32. LARD, 17½c.@19c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 19½c.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 5.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; sales, 100 bales; net receipts, 160 bales; stock, 2,262 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,013 bales; exports, to the Continent, (to Spain,) 252 bales; coastwise, 887 bales; sales of the week, 500 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 5.—COTTON quiet and dull; net receipts of the week, 295 bales; coastwise, 4 bales; total, 299 bales; exports, coastwise, 311 bales; sales of the week, 100 bales; stock, 684 bales; Low Middling are quoted at 17c.@17¼c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 5.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 16½c.@16¾c.; sales, 40 bales; net receipts, 155 bales; exports, coastwise, 683 bales; stock, 5,169 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,361 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,788 bales; sales of the week, 403 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 5.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 116 bales; stock, 7,477 bales; net receipts of the week, 242 bales; exports, coastwise, 988 bales; sales of the week, 310 bales.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.—FLOUR active and scarce; Choice, $7 75@$8. WHEAT—White, 1c.@2c. lower; Extra, $1 57@$1 58; No. 1, $1 48; Amber, 3c.@4c. lower; sales at $1 37. OATS dull; State, 52c.; Western, 47c.

BALTIMORE, Aug., 5.—COTTON dull; prices unchanged; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts of the week, 34 bales; coastwise, 386 bales; total, 420 bales; exports, coastwise, 295 bales; sales of the week, 515 bales; stock, 1,112 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 20c.; net receipts of the week, 315 bales; coastwise, 3,140 bales, total, 3,455 bales; sales of the week, 2,000 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 35½c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 20@$2 25. TAR firmer at $1 85, in shipping order.

[Advertisement.]

THE NATHAN MURDER.—No burglar secreted in the house would have committed the murder without first having made an opening to escape if detected, and no burglar from the outside could enter except through some opening; consequently, had the house been protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, I sincerely believe Mr. NATHAN'S life would have been saved. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S productions are notable, and are much affected by gentlemen everywhere. We are tempted to believe that taste, science and skill have heaped all their favors on his head, and he in turn kindly utilizes them in the adornment of the heads of other people. We therefore proclaim him a benevolent man, an eminent hatter and an enlightened citizen. He is the author of the most popular Hats, and they may be procured at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Everybody can succeed in something if they choose the right pursuit. A correct phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway will point out the defects, talents and just the occupation each one ought to pursue.

[Advertisement.]

Bargains in watches, jewelry and silver-ware.
J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery.

Weather Report,

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 5—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S.	Cloudy & Showery	67
Portland	S. W.	Clear	71
Boston	N. W.	Clear	71
New-York	W.	Clear	85
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	70
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	78
Washington	N.	Clear	72
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	76
Richmond	N.	Cloudy	76
Charleston	S. W.	Cloudy	82
Savannah	S. W.	Cloudy	78
Augusta	S. W.	Clear	79
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	74
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	80
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	S. W.	Clear	74
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	76
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	85
Key West	Calm	Clear	85
Havana	Calm	Clear	82

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of London	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Aug. 6	New-York	Havre

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

TODAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, Pier No. 45 North River at 1½ P. M. For France via Brest and Havre, by the *Ville de Paris* at 10 A. M. A mail for Hayti by the *City of Port-au-Prince* will be sent about this date.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall and California.—For Aspinwall—M. and Mrs. Cotes, R. Echevique, S. Parraga, Romolio Davila, Leopold Freire, F. E. Rundon, B. Buenaventura, J. Alvarez, Santos E. Dantry, Charles Billings, H. D. Billings, Mrs. Fisher, 3 daughters and son. For California—John Hearsy and wife, F. W. Gulick, wife and child, Mrs. Mary A. Gray and 2 children, Mrs. Rope Gazet, Stephen C. Titchnor, Miss Theresa Kleiget, Mrs. Louise Hueter, son and daughter, Augustin Schick, Chas. E. Thompson and wife, Mrs. Stratoff, Mrs. Eliza Cox, Mrs. J. B. Bell, J. W. Raymond, daugter and servant, David D. Chandler, Mrs. B. Geppenfeld, W. Meacock, R. E. Davis and wife, Capt. H. Johnson, son and daughter, Mrs. Wells and party, J. V. Cock, Allan Shortley, wife and sister.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:01 | Sun sets.......7:10—Moon sets..12:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:43 | Gov. Island..3:32 | Hell Gate...4:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 5.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Ocean Queen, Mawrey, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; S. C. Walker, Sheinn, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Elizabeth, Jenkins, San Juan del Norte, Strout Brothers; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Elizabeth Yeo, Scott, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan & Sons; Resolute, Cairn, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Atlantic, Dickerson, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua la Grand, Waydell & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chicks, St. Jago, Waydell & Co.; Celeste, (Br.,) Fullerton, London, England, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brigs Henry Trowbridge, Bursley, Kingston, Jamaica, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Wark, Kingston, Jamaica, H. D. Cordova & Co.; Memphis, (Br.,) McComber, Windsor, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Aylesford, (Br.,) Martin, Windsor, N. S., H. J. DeWolf & Co.; Alex. Williams, (Br.,) Dunam, St. Johns, George H. Brewer.

Schrs. B. W. Hawkins, Morris, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Blue Bird, Finley, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville, Warren Ray & Co.; Anne C. Leverett, Thompson, Tampico, Benjamin Taber; W. C. Bell, Chester, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Bark Ironsides, Tapley, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Lunt Bros.; 22d ult., 20 miles E. S. E. of Block Island, saw a vessel of about 250 tons on fire, with only one mast and fore-yard standing. She was apparently a Herm. brig, and in ballast or a cargo of a very light nature, as she floated light. She was burned nearly to the water's edge.

Bark Highland Mary, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Phillips, Newport, (Eng.,) via Queenstown 46 ds., with R. R. iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. From Queenstown to lon. 30 had continual light N. and E. winds, with exception of one gale, during which sprung a leak and had to put into Queenstown to repair, thence light winds.

Brig Jennie Clark, (Br.,) Lewis, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to Wetmore, Cryder & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras with light variable winds.

Brig Emma G. Webber, 14 ds. of and from St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co., vessel to P. I. Neviws & Sons.

Brig Eliza Thomson, Dill, New-Haven, to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig James Crosby, Baldwin, New-London, for Baltimore.

Schr. Carrie Jordon, Brazos Santiago 21 ds., with wool, hides and 5 passengers, to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Had E. N. E. wind and rough weather in the Florida Straits.

Schr. H. V. Crandall, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. W. F. Phelps, Rutter, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. D. A. Besey, Walters, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nathaniel Holmes, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. S. L. Crocker, Thrasher, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Cinderilla, Alpen, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. N. Mifflin, Blake, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Isaac Van Zant, Nye, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann L. Lockwood, St. John, Dresden, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Vicksburg, Higgins, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Reading R. R. No. 41, Bartlett, Portchester, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Daylight, McFadden, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. J. B. Lawrence, Torry, Bangor, with lumber to Dodge & Meigs.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Bunnell, Roundout, for Providence.

Sld. steam-ship Parana, for London; Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall.

Schr. Dresden, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Decora, Clara, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. E. H. King, Bragdon, Rondout, for Lynn.
Schr. Editor, Black, Piermont, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Pioneer, Lothrop, Newburg, for Bangor.
Schr. Connecticut, Elwell, Kingston, for Lynn.
Schr. Emerald, Casto, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Antecedent, Pendleton, Stonington.
Schr. S. B. Lane, Fuller, Falmouth.
Schr. Idaho, Davis, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Driscoe, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Quinn, Stoker, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah G. Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.
Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mercer, Wass, Bridgeport for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sea Flower, Chase, Cape Ann.
Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence.
Schr. Henry Prescott, Merriman, Providence.
Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Roundout, for Boston.
Schr. Active, Coombs, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. E. H. King, Bragdon, Rondout, for Lynn.
Schr. Editor, Black, Piermont, for Bridgeport.
Schr. B. Olyphant, Truax, Virginia.
Schr. George B. Smith, Booker, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Arr. steamers William Kennedy, from Baltimore; Regulator, from Wilmington, N. C.; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Leopard, from do.; ship Montrose, from Zanzibar; brig Callao, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 5.—Ar., ship Chance, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 5.—Arr. brig H. C. Brooks, Havana.

Sld. steamer Falcon, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 5.—Passed in for Baltimore.—Ship Auguste, from Bremerhaven; bark Arthur Kinsman and brig Echo, from Mayagues; brig Concord, from Matanzas.

Passed Out.—Bark Traveler, for Rio.

Arr. yacht Mayflower, from Washington, with a party of gentlemen, bound to Cobb's Island and Cape May.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 3.—No arrivals.

Schrs. Trade Wind, Amanda, Mary Price and J. B. Vandusen.

4th.—Arr. Brig Mercy Taylor, South Atlantic Ocean, St. Helena, June 9, 20 months out; 800 bbls. all told, and 40 bbls. since leaving St. Helena. Also arr. schrs. H. B. McCauley and John Stroup Boston, Philadelphia; John A. Smith and Plymouth Rock, do., New-York; Wm. Carroll, Bangor, Stonington; Surprise Baltimore, Boston.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 30, via San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Arr. at Sydney, bark Apenrade, from New-York.

Arr. at Melbourne, bark Mariano and brig Protege, from Boston, and bark Victor, from New-York.

Arr. at Adelaide, bark Chattanooga, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—Sld. ship Glory of the Seas, for Cork.

Miscellaneous.

Schr. Dr. W. Powers, Hawkins, Elizabethport, for New-Haven, with a cargo of coal, struck on Brown's Point, Astoria, L. I., 5th inst., floated off, and drifted up to South Brothers and sunk in thirty feet of water.

Spoken.

July 13, lat. 28, lon. 79 50, spoke ship Mary Glover, from New-Orleans for Liverpool.

Aug. 3, Barnegat, bearing S. S. W., 20 miles distant, Schr. Coquette, of and from Savannah, for Holme's Hole, 6 ds. out. By pilot-boat Nettie, No. 2.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 5.—The steam-ship Erin arrived at this port yesterday on her way to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Aug. 5.—The steam-ship Dacian, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

AMERICAN
SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.

$1,000,000
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
AIR-LINE BONDS
HAVE BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,
LEAVING BUT
$500,000
UNSOLD, WHICH WE
OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The tax exemption features of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are FREE FROM EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TAX.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-two miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, *the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York.* The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way; a large portion of the iron-work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business future of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New-York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population *equals one-third of the total population of the State.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, capitalists and investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

THE SECURITY BANK,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Organized under the Banking Law of the State of New York,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS
AT THE NEW BANKING ROOMS,
319 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

The stockholders have selected for the first Board of Directors the following well-known gentlemen, to whom, or to the Bank, applications to open accounts are invited to be made:

EDWARD CLARK, of the Singer Manufacturing Co., No. 458 Broadway.
HIRAM M. COOL, of Millerd & Cool, wholesale grocers, No. 46 Vesey-st.
JOHN MACK, retired merchant, No. 27 Howard-st.
JOHN F. HENRY, successor to Demas Barnes & Co., United States Medicine Warehouse, No. 8 College-place.
CHARLES A. NAZRO, of Pool, Nazro, Kimball & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 35 Warren-st., corner Church-st.
ADDISON B. HALL, of Hall, Bradley & Co., manufacturers white lead, and wholesale dealers in paints and oils, No. 181 Water-st.
ANDREW J. WOOD, of A. J. Wood & Co., refiners of oil and lard, No. 313 Washington-st.
SILAS H. WITHERBEE, of S. H. & J. G. Witherbee, iron ore, Port Henry, N. Y., and No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York City.
JAMES H. COVEL, of Covel & Mowry, manufacturers of boots and shoes, Nos. 328 and 330 7th-av.
HENRY KNICKERBACKER, banker and broker, No. 26 Broad-st.
LEONARD C. THORNE, of W. H. & L. C. Thorne, hosiery, No. 58 White-st.
SAM'L T. W. SANFORD, Vice-Prest. Mutual Protection Life Ins. Co., No. 160 Broadway.
JOHN T. LEE, of late Lee & Hall, lumber merchant, West 21st-st. and West Troy, N. Y.
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr., provision merchant, Nos. 210 to 214 1st-av.
JOHN W. STITT, of Stitt & Underhill, manufacturers, Franklin Woolen Mills and Mohawk Mills, and No. 152 Chambers-st.
CHARLES A. GILLIS, wholesale druggist, Nashua, N. H., of R. P. Hall & Co.
CLAUDIUS B. CONANT, of Ca'dwell, Conant & Weston, wholesale coal dealers, Trinity Building.
JOHNATHAN ODELL, of Odells & Mills, bankers and note brokers, No. 19 Nassau-st.
SAMUEL F. PHELPS, of Allyn & Phelps, importers of fancy goods, No. 300 Broadway.
HENRY ADAMS, of R. & H. Adams, manufacturers of cotton goods, Paterson, N. J., and No. 16 Greene-st., New-York.
GEO. P. ROWELL, of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents, No. 40 Park-row, New-York.
H. J. CIPPERLY, of H. J. Cipperly & Co., hats, caps and furs, 250 Canal and 93 Walker sts., New-York.
MONTAGNIE WARD, of Ward, Southerland & Co., druggists, No. 130 William-st., New-York.
CHAS. T. PARKER, of Nazro, Parker & Co., No. 13 Moore-st., New-York, and No. 105 Commercial-st., Boston.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.

Responsible parties are invited to open accounts with the SECURITY BANK of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, by letter or in person, at No. 319 Broadway.

Mercantile paper discounted.

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, President.
BENJAMIN H. DEWEY, Cashier.
No. 319 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1870.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.